# The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1871. NEW SERIES. NO. 928.

## PARIS.

**The Fighting Continued on all Sides of the City.**

**Victory at the Bridge of Neuilly Claimed by Both Parties.**

**Churches Sacked and Twenty Priests Shot by the Insurgents.**

**A War of Retaliation to be Waged.**

**The Capital to be Invested.**

**Barbarities Against the Religious.**

BRUSSELS, April 6.—A man, who escaped from Paris, reports that the churches have been sacked, the priests insulted, arrested and maltreated, and convents entered at night and searched. A rumor prevailed before he left that twenty Jesuits had been shot.

[World Special.]

**Effect of the Thiers Proposal.**

PARIS, April 7.—The situation is hourly becoming more alarming. The forces of the Commune are growing stronger and bolder. M. Thiers' proposition to treat has inspired the Communists with fresh hopes, and it is believed they have an hundred thousand men who will boldly fight. The Government troops retain the conquered positions and make no advances for peace.

**The Battle Yesterday.**

A battle is raging to-day in the fields between Chattillon and Vanores. From the latter place the Insurgents maintain a fire. Crowds of women and children, frantic with grief, are searching each ambulance as it arrives for the bodies of their husbands and fathers. The slaughter on both sides yesterday and to-day was fearful.

**A Reign of Terror.**

Terror reigns, and the prisons are crowded. The churches and houses of the aristocrats are pillaged and all priests are imprisoned.

A great many murders have taken place. On this day (Good Friday) there were no religious services in Paris.

**The Only Hope.**

German intervention is the only hope.

**Insurgents Claim a Victory.**

LONDON, April 7, 8 P. M.—The Cri du Peuple asserts that the Federalists maintain their positions; that they repulsed the attacks of the Versailles troops on the bridge of Neuilly; that they have retaken Chattillon; dismounted the enemy's batteries at New Vanvres, and captured two mitrailleuses. Considerable reinforcements have been dispatched to L'Hoy, which is threatened. The impression prevails in Paris, notwithstanding the contradiction of the Communists, that the Versailles troops carried the barricades at the bridge of Neuilly.

**No Conciliation.**

The Commune has prohibited the holding of the public meetings called in Paris to promote measures of conciliation.

**More Fighting at Courbevoie.**

LONDON, April 7.—A dispatch from Versailles to-day states that violent cannonading was heard last night and this morning in the direction of Courbevoie, to the northeast of Paris, and of Chatillon, south of that city.

**Gen. Henry Killed, not Executed.**

The rumor that Gen. Henry has been executed by order of the Versailles Government is rather apocryphal, in view of the fact telegraphed on the 4th inst. that a special correspondent of the London Telegraph saw him killed by a shell from fort Mount Valerien. The story is probably circulated by the insurgents to fan the excitement against the Government.

**Arrest of a Communist.**

M. Regnire, who has been suspected of an attempt at negotiation with the Versailles Government, has been arrested and imprisoned by order of the Commune.

**Burial of the Dead.**

NEW YORK, April 7—A special cable telegram from Paris says: The funeral of the killed of yesterday was an extraordinary scene. There were three huge hearses, with black velvet palls, each decorated with sixteen flags, containing the dead. Following them were eight thousand National Guards, and double that number of citizens. The women marching in hundreds past and along the boulevards. Many members of the Commune joined the procession. As they arrived at Pere la Chaise, which contained thirty-three coffins, and twenty-three other hearses, already in the cemetery, which were filled with dead from the various hospitals. It was an awful scene. One huge grave was made for all. The bodies were lowered one at a time, amid the shrieks and shouts of the men for vengeance on the assassins of Versailles. Pere la Chaise was one mass of people, swaying with passion and screaming "Vive la Republique!" and "Vive la Commune!" The losses of the Communists creates great grief in the city, and is mixed with animosity.

**Firing Between the Forts.**

VERSAILLES, April 6, via LONDON, April 7—9:30 A. M.—The insurgents have been dislodged from the bridge of Neuilly.

A fierce cannonade is kept up between Chatillon and Forts D'Issy and Vonvres.

A deputation of Parisian merchants have had a long consultation with President Thiers.

A bill has been introduced into the Assembly to accelerate the action of courts-martial.

**The Investiture of Paris.**

It is apparently the purpose of the commander of the Versailles army to completely invest the capital. Lines are already established on the left bank of the Seine. Bagneux has been occupied, and it is expected the occupation of L'Hay and Chassy Lenoi will soon follow.

The Nationals have been ordered to retire behind the forts, and remain on the defensive.

Gen. Bergeret claims that the fire of the forts has dislodged the Government troops from their advanced positions.

The Commune is making requisitions on shops for arms and ammunition.

**Escape of M. D'Assy.**

M. D'Assy succeeded in escaping from Paris, after having been hunted from place to place by the Communists.

**The War of Retaliation.**

PARIS, April 6, via LONDON, April 7.—The Commune decrees the arrest of all persons accused of complicity with Versailles, and a jury of investigation will decide who shall be detained as hostages. Every execution of Nationals taken prisoners, or of a civil partisan of the Commune by the Versailles officers, will be immediately followed by the execution of treble the number of hostages.

**Rochefort's Position.**

M. Rochefort's journal is severe in its condemnation of the administration of affairs by the Commune.

**The Insurgent Army.**

Cluseret reports to the Commune that the reorganization of the National Guard will give them 100,000 picked men. He adds that at the present moment the policy of the patriots is to maintain an attitude of defense.

**More of the Religious Persecution.**

LONDON, April 7, 6 a. m.—A special to the News reports that all the officers and professors of the College of Jesuits in Paris have been arrested by the Communists. M. Grousset has been appointed by the Insurgents delegate Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has sent out an address to the Representatives of France abroad, notifying them of the election and organization of the committee.

The army of Versailles is waiting for heavy artillery to attack Fort D'Issy.

**Very Latest—Another Battle Yesterday.**

LONDON, April 8, 2:30 A. M.—Details of fighting at Neuilly on Friday have been received. The Communists, who were posted in small force at Courbevoie, were dislodged by the guns of Fort Valerien. They rallied in the avenue de Neuilly, and opened fire on the Versailles troops, who appeared on the heights. The Communists were again forced to retire behind the bridge of Neuilly, which they barricaded. Their pursuers then shelled them and demolished the barricades. The Nationals suffered heavily in attempting to hold the bridge, and fell into temporary disorder, but they succeeded in extricating their cannon, and abandoned the bridge taking refuge in the houses on the eastern bank of the river. The Assemblists also occupied buildings on the other side, and a sharp fusillade was kept up across the river. They then pushed across the bridge and advanced in pursuit of the retreating insurgents. The guns on the ramparts opened a heavy fire, sweeping the Avenue de Neuilly with shells, and checking pursuit. The Communists again commenced to throw up barricades across the avenues under protection of the artillery on the walls, but were ultimately driven out of Neuilly and withdrew beneath the ramparts.

The fighting which was desperate throughout, commenced at 10 a. m. and ended at sunset, at which hour seven guns were still protecting the gates. The forts are silent.

Minister Picard officially announces the complete success of the Government forces after a hard struggle lasting two days, Thursday and Friday. He admits that the losses of the troops were serious, and reports that General Besson was killed. He returns thanks to the army for its loyalty and courage.

The Nationals, numbering some 4,000, attempted a reconnoissance Friday, toward Chatillon, but failed to accomplish anything.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Distinguished Naval Officer Dead.**

LONDON, April 7.—Baron Wilhelm Von Teghethoff, a distinguished Austrian Admiral, who won the naval battle of Lissa, in the Adriatic, in 1866, and who was appointed, in 1868, to superintend the removal of the remains of the ex-Emperor Maximillian from Mexico to Trieste, died yesterday at his residence in Vienna.

**French Relief.**

The United States steamship Supply, from New York, with a cargo of provisions for the destitute people of certain districts of France, arrived at Havre on Wednesday of this week.

**The Peace Conference.**

The peace plenipotentiaries of France and Germany will have another meeting at Brussels on Saturday.

LONDON, April 7.—The child Princess of Wales is dead; its birth was premature.

## NEW YORK.

**Money and not Provisions Needed for the Suffering French—Assault on Jay Gould—Jem Mace's Pal Arrested—Mysterious Suicide—Etc., Etc., Etc.**

GOOD FRIDAY IN THE CITY.

NEW YORK, April 7.—In accordance with usual custom the Stock Exchange, Gold Exchange, and Government Board adjourned yesterday until to morrow, out of respect to the religious holiday of Good Friday. As the day is not a legal holiday the banks and banking houses will have to remain open for the transactions of business in connection with the receipt and payment of checks and drafts. It will be observed, however, as a close holiday by the brokers.

THE MUTUALS.

The Mutual nine, base ball, started on their first professional tour yesterday. They embarked on the steamer General Barnes for the South, where they will play Savannah and Charleston clubs.

W. J. Rose, a well-known journalist of this city, died yesterday.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

The body of a woman elegantly attired in silk, seal skin and cloak, with several valuable diamond rings on her fingers, a fine gold watch, &c., was found floating in North river last evening. Subsequently it was recognized as that of Mrs. Emma Fox, wife of the late W. W. Fox, who died a few weeks since at the Everett House. She was supposed to be possessed of considerable wealth, but the circumstances impelling her to suicide are not known.

FRENCH RELIEF TO TAKE THE FORM OF MONEY.

The Chamber of Commerce committee for the relief of the suffering population of France had a meeting this afternoon. Chas. Marshall, chairman, stated that, in consequence of the speculation in provisions entered into after France was reopened to commerce, and the sudden influx of supplies previously purchased by the Government for use as soon as communication should be restored, there is now a superabundant food supply in the country. Reports from the committee's agents abroad state that in Paris there has been considerable waste of perishable articles, and that at Havre and other ports there was no sale for either provisions or breadstuffs. Nevertheless, there is still much suffering among the people, especially in places where, for want of sufficient means of transportation, relief can only be in the form of money. For these reasons it has been decided to convert into cash the supplies also sent out by the committee, as well as those still remaining on hand in this city awaiting transportation. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Executive Committee to take that course.

BRUISERS IN TROUBLE.

Phil Hargrave, Jim Mace's partner in business, and Wm. Clark, were this morning committed for examination at the Jefferson market Police Court, on the charge of robbing Geo. A. Hill of five thousand dollars in a house of ill-repute.

ASSAULT ON JAY GOULD.

Jay Gould was assaulted in the parquette of the Grand Opera House by Deputy United States Marshal Purvis, who had an injunction to serve. The assailant was to-day held to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

SUIT FOR A SILVER MINE.

A suit is now pending in the United States Circuit Court, at Salt Lake City, involving the title of the Emma silver mine. J. E. Lyon, of this city, plaintiff, and Walker Brothers and others, of Salt Lake City, defendants.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The American Bible Society yesterday elected Rev. E. W. Gilman Corresponding Secretary, and appointed Rev. Dr. Statts, of Brooklyn, delegate to attend the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society next month at London. Receipts for the year ending April 1st were $780,000, and 951,0.0 Bibles and Testaments were issued.

THE TAX REFORMERS.

The meeting at Cooper Institute under the auspices of the Executive Council of political reform, to protest against the passage of the two per cent. tax bill by the Legislature, and against the grants of State moneys to sectarian schools, was one of the most important in numbers and in character ever held in this city. Mayor Hovemyer (Dem.) presided, and ex-Judge George C. Barrett (Dem.), Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge (Reps.) and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows were speakers. Each speaker appealed to the people to ignore mere party lines, and organize for the suppression of men who now rule the city and State through a corrupt bargain of Republicans and Democrats.

ARRESTS.

This evening the revenue detectives arrested Charles D. Scrioner and David A. Miller, charged with cleaning and selling cancelled revenue stamps. About twenty thousand dollars' worth of cleaned stamps were captured. They had been operating largely in this city and confessed the crime.

## THE DEATH PENALTY.

**Andrew Brentlinger, the Grey haired Wife Murderer, Accounts for His Crime.**

LIMA, O., April 7.—To-day the career of the perpetrator of one of the most horrible murders in the State of Ohio terminated by death on the scaffold of Andrew Brentlinger, who, on the 24th of last October, murdered, near here, his wife, Sarah Brentlinger, for the alleged reason that she was in criminal intercourse with other men. On the day that the crime was committed they had some words in reference to her infidelity. These words finally led to a quarrel, and he dragged her from the house and commenced his work of death by stabbing her with his pocket-knife and then with a large dirk knife which he compelled one of the children to bring from the house. The wife begged him for mercy, yet the enraged man with the desperation of a fiend plunged the knife again and again into the prostrate form of his wife. Having sated his bloodthirsty desire, he then placed the children under a ban of secrecy and leaping upon his horse fled from the place. Some four or five days afterwards the children informed of the murder. The body was exhumed, a post-mortem examination held, and immediate steps taken for the murderer's arrest, which was afterward effected. He was tried in December, convicted of murder in the first degree, and reprieved until to-day, when, according to the sentence, he was executed at 4 o'clock. This morning he was awakened by the sheriff, who bade him arise and prepare for his fate. He responded that he would in a few minutes, turned over and again fell asleep.

He was called a second time by the sheriff at 5 o'clock, when he arose. At 9:52, accompanied by Sheriff Coldbath, Revs. Bartholomew and Walkup, he left the cell with a firm step, marched through the corridor, ascended the scaffold, and took a seat on the chair set apart for him, the three former gentlemen standing. Religious services were again offered by Rev. Bartholomew, when he took leave of Brentlinger and descended. The sheriff then said to him, "Brentlinger, have you anything to say?" The noose was adjusted, and the black cap drawn over his face, when, at the request of Brentlinger, the hymn—"All that I was, my sin, my guilt, my death, was all my own"—was sung, at the conclusion of which the sheriff took position in front of the scaffold, with his right hand took hold of the rope connected with the lever, and with his left hand drew forth his watch, saying, "Gentlemen, it is now twenty minutes after ten o'clock," at the same time pulled the lever, and Brentlinger was launched into eternity. The body fell with a heavy thud, and two or three perceptible jerks of the arms and legs were observed. At 10:28 pulse ceased to beat, and at 10:29 heart had ceased. Doctors Baxter and Neff, the attending physicians, made an examination of the body and pronounced the neck broken. Thus ended the first hanging in Allen county.

## WASHINGTON.

**The Habeas Corpus Feature of the Kuklux Bill to be Omitted.**

**Mr. Morrill's Speech Against Annexation.**

**The President Thinks that He and His Like Should Go Over to the Democrats.**

**Ingratitude of Grant Toward Fenton and Grinnell, of New York.**

**Butler's Mysterious Change.**

**Etc., Etc., Etc.**

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

PROSPECTS OF THE KUKLUX BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The Kuklux or Southern force bill was received by the Senate from the House to-day, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, who will be able to report it back on Monday. A majority of the members of that committee are believed to be opposed to the supension of the habeas corpus, and will probably report the bill with that feature omitted. There does not appear to be a disposition to debate it at very great length, and, it is thought, it and the deficiency bill will be disposed of by the 17th inst., and a final adjournment insured on that day.

SOUTH CAROLINA DISTURBANCES QUIETED.

Letters received here to-day show that there have been no disturbances in South Carolina for two weeks. The proposition to refuse to pay the taxes, which are so large as to amount nearly to confiscation, has taken generally all over the State, and quieted the more turbulent in some sections, who were seeking redress in a violent way.

THE NEW YORK REMOVALS.

The important removals of the General Appraiser and Naval Officer in New York were again discussed to-day in executive session of the Senate, and elicited formidable opposition from leading Republican Senators, who openly charged that the President's course had struck the Republican party in that State a fatal blow. The fact that Moses H. Grinnell had raised nearly two hundred thousand dollars to aid Grant's election, and only last Saturday had sent a thousand dollars into Connecticut, were cited as reasons why he should not be displaced by the President to make way for a man whom the Republicans had refused to return to Congress. It was announced that Secretary Boutwell did not know that the changes were to be made till he read the fact in the newspapers. The Senate, by a bare quorum, finally confirmed the removals, though eighteen Republican Senators declined to vote or dodged the question.

MR. MORRILL'S SPEECH.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, proved a valuable recruit to-day to the opponents of the San Domingo scheme. He addressed the Senate for nearly three hours in opposition to annexation, and presented many new and valuable points. The President did not expect disaffection in this quarter, and on hearing of it said that he hoped that all Republican Senators who took such a course to weaken the Administration would go over to the opposition, where they really belonged.

BUTLER'S AMNESTY BILL.

The sudden change of front of Gen. Butler on the amnesty question has not yet been explained. He has prepared a bill in which he excepts only the Senators and members of Congress, officers of the army and navy who left the United States to join the rebellion, members of the State Conventions that passed ordinances of secession, and such as are alleged to have been cruel to prisoners of war. Such a bill can be promptly passed in the House, but its fate is doubtful in the Senate.

THE ABBOTT-VANCE CONTESTED SEAT.

The claims of Mr. Abbott, of North Carolina, to a seat in the Senate, were again considered by the Senate Committee on Elections to-day, without result. Mr. Abbott bases his assumption on the ground that Gov. Vance, who was elected, was disqualified by the Fourteenth amendment, and that all the eligible votes cast for an eligible candidate were cast for Abbott. The committee will probably report against a bill to remove the political disabilities of Vance, and that Abbott has no claims whatever.

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at their meeting to-day decided to report the Darien Ship Canal treaty to the Senate, in obedience to the desire of the Secretary of State, so that it may be disposed of, one way or the other at an early day. Mr. Sumner will oppose its ratification.

JAPANESE AT WEST POINT.

The same committee also decided to report a bill to allow six Japanese boys to be educated at West Point, provided they pay all expenses.

THE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

The Senate to-day concurred with the House in appointing a committee of twenty-one members, seven Senators and fourteen members, to investigate the condition of the South. This will be divided into seven subcommittees, who will visit the different States.

MR. HILL, OF GEORGIA, DEFENDS HIS STATE.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, who is a Republican, took this occasion to defend his State, and to deny the charges that there were any outrages there, and looked upon the constant iteration of them as cruel to the South. He hoped this committee would go into Georgia and see for themselves.

SERENADE TO MORTON.

All the various State Republican Associations here unite to-morrow night in a serenade to Senator Morton. The President and Cabinet are invited to attend.

[To the Associated Press.]

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO SHIPPERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Representative Pratt, from Virginia, made an argument before Commissioner Pleasanton yesterday, in behalf of tobacco shippers, and received assurances that an order would soon be issued to the effect that proof of the loss of tobacco in shipment under bond will be received in abatement of the tax; therefore the shipper, who had lost his tobacco, was required to pay the tax.

THE VANCE-ABBOTT CONTESTED SEAT.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning for further consideration of the case of Vance and Abbott, both claiming the vacant seat in the Senate from North Carolina. It seems certain that Vance's claim will be decided invalid, and it is also probable that the Committee will reach the same conclusions in regard to Abbott, thus necessitating a new election.

INCOME RETURNS.

Commissioner Pleasanton has issued a special circular calling the attention of all officers to the proviso of the act of July 14th, 1870, to reduce internal taxes, prohibiting the publication of income returns, except such general statistics as those specifying the names of individuals or firms, as may be made public under the rules prescribed by the Commissioner.

GERRITT SMITH TO HEAL THE BREACH.

Gerritt Smith arrived to-day, having come at the suggestion of old political and personal friends to aid in the healing of the present division among the Republicans. He conferred with several friends to-day, and it is expected that he will have a full conversation with Sumner.

NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate: Reuben L. Kendall, of Connecticut, Consul to Strasburg, and Henry W. Summerlad, Register of the Land Office at Lincoln, Nebraska.

John H. Yager, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District of Illinois.

THE MISSISSIPPI AT VICKSBURG.

Engineer officers who have charge of the surveys and improvements upon the Wisconsin rivers, report that the Mississippi is changing its channel so that Vicksburg will soon become an inland town, unless immediate preventive measures are taken. The main channel is now immediately under the bluffs upon which the town stands, making one of the best harbors upon the river, but in a few months the engineers are confident a cut off will be formed across the low, sandy peninsula opposite Vicksburg, through which a greater portion of the current will pass, leaving not enough water at the levees of the town to float steamboats. To prevent this it will be necessary to construct an expensive stonework, called a revetmen, which it is estimated will cost $3,745,845.

PROSPECTS FOR THE NEW TREATY.

It is reported, as coming from the members of the Joint High Commission on the part of the United States, that they have little hope of being able to present a treaty which will be acceptable to the Senate. It seems to be conceded by the best informed persons, who occupy high official position, that should Congress adjourn before the treaty is ready to be presented the Senate will be convened in extraordinary session, and that at least two weeks will be consumed in discussing the treaty.

THE CONNECTICUT DELEGATION.

Mr. Starkweather arrived here yesterday. The other three Representatives from Connecticut will come to-morrow. As the official returns of the election in that State cannot be made before the 1st of May, and as the Representatives cannot take their seats before that time, without the special consent of the House, and as there is no contest or dispute about the facts, the three Republicans and one Democrat will appear before the Election Committee on Monday next, and ask that they be admitted, as was done two years ago, in advance of a formal count and certificates.

REPORTED KUKLUX IN FLORIDA.

The Tribune's Washington special says Senator Osborn has just received the following dispatches:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 6.—To Hon. T. W. Osborn, United States Senate—Dickinson, at Marianna, has been assassinated. Shot dead on Monday night.

[Signed] E. M. CHENY.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., April 6.—To Hon. T. W. Osborn, United States Senate—J. Q. Dickinson was murdered in Marrianna yesterday. Killed instantly.

[Signed] S. CONANT, U. S. Marshal.

Dickinson was clerk of the Florida State Court, Deputy United States Marshal, and last a leading Republican in Jackson county. More than sixty murders and assassinations have occurred in Jackson county within two years past, all of the victims being Republicans, and several of them prominent men. The actual Republican majority in Jackson county is eight hundred, but in November last, through intimidation, it was reduced to fourteen.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Darling as Appraiser of Merchandise, and Laflin as Naval Officer of the port of New York.

## FEDERAL.

**XLII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.**

SENATE..............WASHINGTON, April 7

THE KUKLUX BILL.

The Kuklux bill was received from the House, read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee by unanimous consent.

MR. MORRILL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was then awarded the floor to address the Senate in a three hours' speech against San Domingo annexation. While differing from the President, he accorded to him the purest motives in whatever he had done to promote the swift accomplishment of annexation. The climate, soil and products of San Domingo being already known to us from authoritative sources, the chief value of the report of the commissioners was its vindication of that which needed no vindication. The personal integrity of the President and that negotiation defeated the treaty. Our bullying over neighboring American Republics in the acquisition of Texas, the filibustering of Walker, Cuban and other questions, had naturally excited the jealousy and apprehension of all the inferior independent governments. The annexation of San Domingo would make the United States, a great land shark, content, and leave the inference that any nominal head of a country might count upon the flag and treasury of the United States as an ally whenever he was ready to betray and sell his country. Forced and artificial growth, unlike the natural expansion of a free country, was nearly always a positive calamity. The want of homogeneity between the people of our recently-acquired possessions and the rest of the nation, and the social disturbances between the master race and the freedmen of the South; the former, embittered by defeat, studying political revenge for the future, admonish us that the risks of the future ought not to be multiplied, though all the ragged and fugitive kingdoms of the world should seek annexation to us. One of the arguments for annexation was that we needed the harbor or bay of Samana to protect our commerce, but Samana by its extreme easterly location was out of the track of commerce, and by its remoteness entirely useless. The idea of its purchase was merely a temporary expedient necessitated by the rebellion, in consequence of all our Southern harbors being in the hands of the rebels. It could not be needed as a defensive point, because we had nothing there to defend, and nine-tenths of our military and naval officers would doubtless testify that even with an expenditure of millions the bay of Samana would be a source of weakness to the United States. The Dominicans never could become homogeneous in manners, customs, religion or language, without our people becoming grossly ignorant and superstitious. Reeking in filth and laziness, regardless of marriage or its benign power, they would prove to us a serious political and moral as well as a financial incumbrance. Before lowering our the standard of intelligence by admitting them to a share in governing us, we should educate and train our four millions of freedmen. Honor was not to be acquired by purchasing our American islands of the equator, where even freedom's purest metal yields to the fervent heat. Our proper development was northerly. Natural laws had ordained our Union with the British provinces north of us, and our fastidious Anglo-Saxon northern neighbors should not be induced to believe that the rubbish of the West Indies, or any other quarter, was to be piled into our Union indiscriminately. The batch of Seward's treaties were all bad. Mr. Morrill then referred to the provision in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850; that the United States shall not exercise dominion over contiguous territory in the tropics so long as the European nations are also excluded. This was a sensible American construction on what was vaguely understood as the Monroe doctrine. He contended that we had already an abundance of sugar and cotton lands in the South, and should not attempt to postpone development in the vigorous States West in order to hatch out a new brood of States in distant seas. The earthquake shocks which, so late as 1842, submerged the Dominican shores for sixty miles, were not more portentous than would be the shock to our political system from a misalliance with one or all of the West India Islands. The statistics of Dominica's commerce were in fact mere bubbles. The exports had steadily and immensely declined. Then the island consumed little and offered no market for us. The value of its productions had been spoken of, but cocoanuts and bananas would not pay off the public debt. No revenue would be derived from the island, but while it had not an acre of public land, and its people would not labor, we would have to provide an expensive civil service, a permanent naval squadron, and to station a regiment of soldiers there. River and harbor improvements would have to be made, and railroads with subsidies [laughter] would be postal or military necessities. The unhealthy climate would prevent emigration from the United States. The popular vote obtained through the enticements of Baez, and the moral force of the presence of the United States navy was a delusive juggle. He (Morrill) placed little reliance on any of the evidence that the Dominican people were in favor of being annexed to the United States, although he admitted President Grant's inflexible perseverance more than his political sagacity in adhering to the annexation policy without any of the support of public or party sentiment. He concluded with an allusion to the historical warning of the consequences of undue territorial aggrandizement.

SOUTHERN INVESTIGATION.

Upon the conclusion of Morrill's speech, the Senate took up the concurrent resolution from the House for a joint special investigating committee on the South. The pending amendment to require the committee to report from time to time during recess was withdrawn.

MR. HILL AGAINST THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Hill said no organized Kuklux existed in Georgia and no general lawlessness prevailed there. In the old slave belt of Middle Georgia, where he resided and where the blacks largely predominated, it could be testified by forty Northern families who had lived there that perfect tranquillity prevailed, and they could travel anywhere, day or night, in perfect security. He would have this Committee, when they came to Georgia, look into the agricultural and mechanical industry of the State, that they might see it had not been disturbed, and that crime, wherever it did occur, had not interfered with the State's material interests. He would have anything done that would expose and eradicate crime without seriously interfering with the liberty of the citizen, but he had not yet seen anything practical.

Mr. Casserly also stated the reason which induced him to oppose the resolution.

PASSAGE OF THE RESOLUTION.

The pending question, being the House amendment increasing the number of the committee to fourteen from the House and seven from the Senate, was then voted upon, and the amendment was concurred in by a party vote—yeas 37, nays 12.

The Vice President then appointed to represent the Senate on the committee the present select committee on outrages, Messrs. Scott, Chandler, Nye, Rice, Wilson, Bayard, and Blair.

At 6 o'clock, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

**Warner and Burke of Alabama.**

MOBILE, April 7.—At a meeting of the Central Republican party yesterday, a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the appointment of Warner, ex-U. S. Senator, or ex-Congressman Burke, from this State, to any Federal office in Alabama.

## FORMIDABLE OUTBREAK.

**The Pennsylvania Coal-strikers take the Law Into Their Own Hands.**

**Two Thousand of Them in Arms and Destroying the Mines.**

**Troops to the Front.**

SCRANTON, PENN., April 7.—A band of five hundred men armed with muskets, clubs and revolvers visited Tripp's mines, of this city, this morning, and prevented the workmen from entering the mine. Eight miners employed at the works were shot down dead in cold blood by the mob, and others were so beaten with stones that they will probably die. Last night Morris & Week's retail coal works in this city were torn down, and most of their mines blown down and tracks torn up. A large mob is engaged this noon in driving men out of the iron company's mines near the mills. These general gangs of men hoist the Irish and American flags and have arms.

Great excitement prevails here, and a bloody time is expected. Gen. Osborne, at Wilkesbarre, has been telegraphed to for troops. The Mayor of this city was hooted at while reading the riot act to the mob to-day. There is not an American militia company in the entire northern half of Luzerne county. Demonstrations yesterday were first made here during the suspension. The mobs altogether number over 200 men, and they are visiting in rapid succession such mines as are being worked here. Connel's mine, near this city, was besieged to-day, and a suspension of work compelled. The proper authorities for the preservation of peace are moving slowly, and unless decisive measures are taken at once, this whole city will be under terrorism.

LATER.—Two coal-breakers were destroyed this afternoon. In one of them the naiang shaft is now burning, with about 200 tons of coal in the chute.

THE TROOPS ARRIVE.

SCRANTON, PA., April 7.—The Very Latest.—During this afternoon rioters to the number of about 1,000 proceeded to the Noyang and Clark coal breakers in the Third ward of the city, and the men at work in the former were driven away. They then set fire to Noyang's breaker, and it burned to the ground. This evening at 7:30 o'clock one battalion of infantry and a section of artillery of the State Guard arrived, and troops are quartered in the various halls in the city. Several more battalions are expected to arrive during the night. The troops are under the command of Maj. Gen. Osborne, an experienced officer of the late war. It is reported here that some of the works from which the men were driven will resume work to-morrow under protection of the military. Many miners are anxious to resume work, and will commence at once if they can be assured that they will be protected against the terrorism and malignity of the rioters. The intention of bringing the military here is to render them protection. Up to 10 p. m. no additional acts of violence have been committed, but the renewal of violence is threatened to-morrow. One company of troops have been sent to Tripp's slope, where renewed hostilities are threatened in the morning. Since the arrival of the troops greater confidence is felt by the people and many believe there will be no renewal of the lawlessness.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 7.—Later.—Gov. Geary this evening issued a proclamation, calling on the militia to suppress the rioters in the coal regions. He says: "The local authorities of Scranton, Pa., having called on me for aid, I have invoked the military power of the State to suppress the riots and mobs at Scranton, and wherever else in the Commonwealth such unlawful assemblages may be found, and under the conviction that the time has come for a complete settlement for the present and future of the unlawful complications and difficulties under which the people now suffer, I have also invoked the civil power of the State against railroad and other transportation companies for misuse and abuse of their corporate rights and privileges, and will enforce all penalties authorized by the laws of the land; and I call upon all military organizations to hold themselves in readiness to support the civil authorities wherever required, and upon the civil magistrates, officers and citizens in their several spheres of action or influence to sustain and enforce the laws against all offenders in any wise responsible for evils and wrongs under which we now suffer.

## PITTSBURG.

**Appointment of Officers in the New Management of the Pennsylvania Company, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroads.**

PITTSBURG, April 7.—The Commercial to-morrow will publish the following: The directors of the Pennsylvania Company, and directors of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company yesterday completed the appointments of the several departments and official circulars will be issued to-day. Below is the list of officers from which it will seen that the management of both corporations has been placed in the hands of most experienced railroad men who are competent to organize and systematize their respective departments so as to secure the highest degree of efficiency. Several of the gentlemen named hold positions in both companies, but the management of the Pan-handle road is to be entirely independent.

The following are the officers: Pennsylvania Company—Thomas A. Scott, President; William Shaw, Vice President; J. N. McCullough, General Manager; W. P. Shinn, General Agent; Thomas D. Messler, Controller; J. P. Farley, Auditor; J. P. Henderson, Cashier; F. Slataus, Chief Engineer; W. H. Barnes, Secretary and Treasurer; F. R. Myers, Gen. Pass. and Trans. Agent; W. C. Cleveland, Assistant Passenger Agent and Ticket Agent; Wm. Stewart, General Freight Agent; C. L. Cole, Assistant Freight Agent; Wm. Mullins, General Purchasing Agent; J. D. Laying, Superintendent Eastern Division; Richard Wiggin, Assistant Superintendent Eastern Division; C. E. Gorham, Superintendent Western Division.

Officers of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company: Thomas A. Scott, President; Wm. Shaw, Vice-President; J. N. McCullough, General Manager; J. D. Layng, Assistant General Manager; John Durand, Superintendent Pittsburg and Cincinnati; D. W. Caldwell, Superintendent Columbus, Chicago and Indianapolis Central Divisions; T. D. Messler, Controller; John E. Davidson, Auditor; M. J. Becker, Chief Engineer; Wm. Stewart, General Freight Agent; Jas. Means, Assistant Freight Agent; F. R. Myers, General Passenger Agent and Ticket Agent; W. L. O'Brien, Assistant General Ticket Agent; J. G. Morris, Secretary; C. L. Hallowell, Treasurer; W. Mullins, General Purchasing Agent.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**The States of Central America by the Ears—Survey of the Isthmus—Devastations of the Peru Freshets.**

ASPINWALL, via KINGSTON, April 7.—There is news from Central America to the 16th of March. A battalion of six hundred men was distributed by the Government of San Salvador to protect the frontier and prevent invasion by the forces of Honduras. Guatemala also has thrown a body of troops on the frontier to preserve her territory from violation. The troops of San Salvador met the force of Hondurians near San Miguel. An engagement took place, and the latter were defeated.

There are dates from Lima, Peru, to March 22d. The recent freshet did immense damage. The losses are estimated at eight millions of dollars. The Government is giving assistance to many of the sufferers, whose homes and provisions were swept away. The storm was the heaviest experienced in thirty years.

The United States steamer Nipsic is at Aspinwall.

Progress is making in the survey for the Isthmus canal route, but the prospect of a favorable result is slight.

## ST. LOUIS.

**Expenses of the City Fire Department.**

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The annual report of H. C. Sexton, Superintendent of the Fire Department of St. Louis, shows that the expenses of the department during the past year have been $139,142, which includes the purchase of new hose, one new engine, and the payment of $9,000 on a new engine house. Total loss by fires during the year, $733,275. Total loss to Insurance companies, $479,590. Loss over insurance, $153,685. The expenses of the fire and police telegraph have been $11,280, which includes the erection and equipment of twenty miles of new wire, and the purchase of six additional alarm boxes, costing $2,850.

## ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

**Proceedings of the Meeting in Cincinnati Yesterday—The Banquet at Night and Close of the Reunion.**

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee met at 11 o'clock. The report of the committee on the time and place of next meeting was heard. Madison, Wisconsin, 4th of July, 1872, was appointed as the time and place. Colonel McCook, of Illinois, moved to amend by substituting October, 1872. Laid on table, and the report of the committee adopted.

The committee reported on the death of Colonel Hicks, of the 40th Illinois, Lieutenant Eggleston, of the 3d New Jersey cavalry, and Lieutenant Lovejoy, of the United States colored troops, submitting resolutions, which were adopted.

The committee on nominations submitted a report, naming six Vice-Presidents. Pending this, the constitution was amended, so as to have twelve Vice-Presidents, one from each of the States represented in the army. The report was then referred back to the committee, and the following list was presented: Gen. Slack, of Indiana; Lieut. Martigan, of Ohio; Lieut. Puterbaugh, of Illinois; Col. Reynolds, and Col. Cadle, of Alabama; Col. Heath, of Missouri; Gen. Thayer, of Nebraska; Capt. Henry, of Iowa; Col. Bristow, of Kentucky; Col. Howe, of Wyoming Territory, and Henisdale, of Michigan.

The committee to name an orator for the next meeting named Gen. W. Q. Gresham, of Indiana.

The General said he could not be present, as he was obliged to hold a term of the court. A number of gentlemen made statements that removed his objection, and he was unanimously chosen.

Capt Joel, of St. Louis, complained that no half-fare arrangements had been made from St. Louis.

Gen. Hickenlooper vindicated the local committee, saying it had been most diligent, but there seemed to be a combination among the ticket agents on the St. Louis roads to defeat any such arrangement.

Captain Joel said, being a newspaper man, he was going to show somebody up. Now that the local committee was excused, he would go for the railroads.

Col. Howe, of Wyoming Territory, moved that the wives, sisters, and sweethearts of the members be admitted to the banquet to-night. He thought the women who had stood by the members during the war should sit with them at the banqueting of rejoicing, now that peace has come.

Several members objected on the ground that no preparation had been made.

The motion was tabled.

Gen. Warner moved that the ladies be admitted at the next banquet.

Laid on the table.

Capt Gillespie moved that wine and spirituous liquors be forbidden at the next banquet.

Capt. Joel opposed the motion, and it was lost.

At 12 o'clock the society adjourned to visit the Chamber of Commerce, in accordance with an invitation from that body.

The society was warmly welcomed by the merchants at the Chamber of Commerce.

Gens. Belknap, Sherman, Hazen, Wallace, Thayer, Warner, McCook and Meade made brief addresses. The latter General was vociferously applauded upon taking the stand. The banquet this evening will close the exercises.

The banquet of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee to-night was a brilliant affair. At nine precisely the officers, headed by Gen. Sherman, marched into the dining hall, where were four long tables lengthwise and one across. Gen. Sherman occupied the center of the latter with Secretary Belknap on his right; then Gens. Meade, Terry, and Cox. On his left Gens. Hays, Porter, Pope, Hazen, and Swayne. The hall was decorated with battle flags and festoons of bunting. On the tables are ornaments, including Gen. Grant on horseback, Gen. Logan's pavillion, Gen. Sherman's pavillion, trophy of the Grand Army of the Union, a fountain, the Goddess of Liberty, etc. At 10:20 General Sherman rapped for order, and requested attention to dispatches and letters, to be read by Gen. Noyes, from John Noble, 82 years of age, a soldier in the war of 1812; from Gen. Burnside, Edward Fontayne, of the English Commission; E. R. Hoar, Generals Logan, Rosecranz, McClellan, Sharpe, Church and others, of the Army of the Potomac; Hamilton Fish, Irwin McDowell, George M. Robertson, Potts, Wheeler, Callahan and others, from the Rocky Mountains. The regular toasts were then proceeded with. The banquet lasted till a very late hour.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

**Burning of the Oxford Female College—The Students Barely [illegible] with Their Lives, and Three Young Ladies Severely Injured.**

A SAD SPECTACLE.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The Western Female College, at Oxford, Ohio, took fire in the bakery, about one o'clock, and, with the exception of the walls, which yet stand, was completely destroyed. All the young ladies are accounted for but one girl, partially deaf, who is missing. It is hoped she may yet be found safe, though up to the last accounts there were no tidings from her. Four or five students, who escaped from the second and third story windows, were somewhat injured. None seriously, save one, who it is feared is dangerously hurt. Some had the presence of mind to tie sheets together, and let themselves down from the windows. Others jumped from the second story. Some of the property in the lower part of the building was saved. Many of the young ladies lost all their personal effects in their rooms. There is about sixty thousand dollars insurance on the building, though not covering the loss. The destruction of the edifice is a public calamity, as it was one of the most prominent of the female educational institutions.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Later—A special to the Times from Oxford says no lives were lost by the burning of the Western Female College. Three young ladies named Goodfellow, Ballard and Wilson, were severely hurt by leaping from the second-story window. The building was insured for $75,000, which will rebuild it. One hundred and seventy-five inmates were in the building at the time of the catastrophe.

During the early morning hours the village presented a sorrowful spectacle. Some of the young girls had lost nearly everything in the shape of personal clothing, while others were wandering about with a scanty supply of apparel, with no relatives to sympathise with them, and almost wholly dependent on comparative strangers for board and lodging. The liberality of the place, however, was equal to the occasion.

STILL LATER.—Late accounts from the burning of the Western Female College at Oxford state that the teachers and pupils generally behaved with great wisdom and courage. The young ladies, fully half of whom lost their wardrobes, were well provided for by the citizens, who showed generous hospitality. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Indianapolis Junction Railroads are returning the students to their homes free over their lines. The larger number will have left by to-morrow. Such as cannot reach home before the Sabbath will be comfortably cared for and protected at Oxford and sent home next week.

An early meeting of the trustees will occur soon, at which steps will doubtless be taken to immediately restore the edifice.

The following is the insurance so far as known: Home, of New York and Hartford, Conn., $10,000 each; North American, of New York, Merchant's, of Hartford, National, of Boston, and Citizens', American, Miami Valley and Franklin, of Cincinnati, and Liverpool and London $5,000 each.

LATER.—The remains found in the ruins of the fire prove to be those of John O'Brien, foreman of steamer No. 6. He leaves a wife and six children.

## MISSISSIPPI.

**Gov. Alcorn is Allowed Cavalry to Suppress the Kuklux—A Magnificent Scheme—Grabbing Measure in the Legislature—Forty Millions at Stake.**

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 7, 10:30 P. M.—The Avalanche's Jackson special to-night says that the bill passed the Senate to-day authorizing the Governor to appoint cavalry to suppress lawlessness.

The bill to amend the charter of the New Orleans and Jackson Great Northern Railroad was pushed through the Senate without discussion. In the House everything else was laid aside for this bill, which was made the special order for to-morrow. This is the largest and most magnificent scheme of grabbing yet presented to the Legislature. McComb is here aiding its passage. The scheme proposes to build the road from Canton, its present terminus, to Kosciusko, with forty millions, in two years, and to Aberdeen in five years, on condition that individuals and corporations on the line shall subscribe $7,000 per mile, and that the State shall cede to him [McComb] all its interest in all railroads in Mississippi, the present value of which is estimated at two millions, and arises from the proceeds of an internal improvement grant of the General Government.

## THE NORTHWEST.

**Prospect for the Illinois Wheat Crop—The Crosby Libel Suit Withdrawn.**

CHICAGO, April 7.—The weather has been exceedingly warm to-day. The thermometer indicated 83 in the shade. There are sure indications of rain.

The reports from the Southern part of the State indicate that the breadth of winter wheat is very large, and the general testimony is that its present promise is unprecedented.

It is stated that the libel suit commenced by A. H. Crosby, of the Opera House, against the Chicago Times has been amicably settled and the suit withdrawn.

## CHISELHURST.

**Reception of Napoleon by the English.**

[From the London Daily News, March 21.]

The ex-Emperor Napoleon arrived at Dover at a quarter to 3 o'clock yesterday by special boat—the Countesse de Flaneres, Captain Fol, from Ostend. He left Wilhelmshohe on Sunday afternoon by special train, accompanied by Gen. Montebello to the frontier, and escorted by two companies of the 83d regiment as a guard of honor. The ex-Empress and Prince Imperial, Prince Murat, and Prince Lucien Bonaparte arrived by special train at 11:50 a. m., from Chiselhurst. The Empress, escorted by Maj. Dickson, M. C., and Lady North, together with the Prince Imperial, Prince Murat and others, proceeded to the Admiralty Pier, expecting that the landing would be made at that point; but, through some confusion of the signals, the boat made direct for the harbor. The Empress immediately quitted the pier on foot to meet her husband, and they walked together to the Lord Warden Hotel, amid the vociferous cheers of thousands of people assembled along the route. After a few minutes' interval, the illustrious party resumed their journey, accompanied by Count d'Auvilliers, M. Rombean, Dr. Courvisart, Dr. and Madame Conneau, M. Pietri, Madame Le Breton, &c., by special train, composed of two saloon and two first-class carriages, to Chiselhurst, where they were received by Sir Edward Watkin, the chairman of the South Eastern Railway Company. The special left Dover at thirteen minutes past two p. m., accompanied by Mr. Moorall, general manager; Mr. Shaw, secretary, and Mr. Cockburn, superintendent of the line, who was in charge of the train. The Emperor was not expected to arrive before five o'clock, but nearly two hours before that time a number of privileged spectators were accommodated on the platform at the station. Several police constables had arrived from Scotland Yard, and were placed at various points of the station. At a quarter to four the train came up, and a general rush was made to get a glance at the imperial party. The first to alight from the State carriage was the Prince Imperial, who, taking off his cap, bowed smilingly to those present. The Empress was the next object of interest, and her pale and careworn appearance was the subject of frequent remark. She carried with her two magnificent bouquets, and gracefully acknowledged the recognition of the company. Next came the ex-Emperor, on whom, of course, all eyes were turned. He looked well and cheerful; shook hands and conversed with several persons, and finally raised his hat in compliment to all assembled to witness his arrival. He then took the Empress' arm and both descended to the carriage in waiting for them, in which they were accompanied by the Prince Imperial and Count Clarey. As the party drove away they were cheered by those outside the station, and the same compliment was paid them by a few stragglers on the road to Camden House. The greater portion of the imperial luggage and attendants arrived by the next train from Dover. Mr. Lord, the station master, was most obliging in his efforts to accommodate the large crowd who had assembled at the station.

## THE FIRE FIEND.

**Extensive Printing Establishment and Blocks of Buildings in Albany Destroyed—Three Hundred People Thrown Out of Employment—Man Burned to Death—Losses Half a Million.**

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—A fire at Weed, Parsons & Co.'s printing house, broke out shortly before 5 o'clock this morning in one of the rooms of the fifth floor of the building. The night watchman discovered it, and found that it was in the electrotype foundery. An alarm was sounded and the fire department arrived, but their best efforts were in vain, so irresistible was the fury of the fire. So impetuous was its force, that in less than an hour after the first alarm sounded, the vast building was reduced to a mass of burning, smoky walls, that fell from time to time with a noise like thunder. The books from the concern, valuables from the safe, and most of the law, medical, legislative and miscellaneous volumes issued by the house and on the first floor were removed in safety to the Delavan House and other places in the neighborhood. But with these exceptions it was found impossible to save anything from the sudden ruin. Over three hundred people are thrown out of employment, while the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co., sustain a loss of $350,000 above their insurance, which amounts to $100,000. All the houses on the west side of Broadway, between Nos. 606 and 632, were destroyed. These were small buildings and were valued at about $8,000 each. The losses, apart from that sustained by Weed & Parsons, will reach the vicinity of $100,000. The aggregate losses [illegible] an "unknown" man have been found in the ruins.

## OHIO.

**Bills Passed for Conventional Interest, for Incorporation of Townships, and Allowing Railroads to Change Lines of Road.**

COLUMBUS, April 7.—A bill has passed the Senate providing for the receiving of interest above the legal rate after the same has been once paid; also a bill codifying the laws relative to the incorporation of townships; also a bill providing that railroad companies may change the line of their roads by filing a supplemental certificate. The bill to establish a maximum price for transportation of freight and passengers on railroads was indefinitely postponed in the Senate. The House spent the day on the appropriation bill, and refused to make appropriations for payment of the salary of the Gas Commissioner.

**The Weather Report.**

WASHINGTON, April 7, 7:30 P. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours—Strong northwest winds have prevailed on the Pacific coast, and cool north winds at the Rocky Mountain stations. The pressure is now very low in Minnesota, and heavy northeast winds are reported from Lake Superior. Partially cloudy weather has prevailed on the lakes, with fresh southwest winds and a rapid increase of temperature. The barometer is falling slowly along the Gulf and Atlantic States. The area of high pressure and clear weather in the Southern States has diminished.

PROBABILITIES.—It is probable that stormy winds will continue on Lake Superior, and increasing winds, with cloudy and threatening weather will be experienced on the lakes and in the Ohio Valley. Clear weather, followed by clouds in the afternoon of Saturday, are probable for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

**The Stuart Church Case.**

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—In the church case, growing out of the suspension of Geo. H. Stuart, by the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, in 1868, the jury asked for information from Judge Williams on certain points, and the Judge and counsel on both sides had an interview which, however, did not result in reconciling the differences of opinion. The jury came into court this morning and reported that they were unable to agree and were discharged.

**Mississippi Matters.**

JACKSON, MISS., April 7.—Resolutions have been introduced in the State Senate by Dr. Dowd, a leading Republican Senator, censuring Senator Ames for his recent speech in the United States Senate.

Great excitement prevails here to-day over a difficulty between Representatives Landram (Dem.) and French (Rep.), the former having posted the latter as a poltroon and coward. All persons concerned were arrested.

**Affray Between Lawmakers.**

ALBANY, April 7.—During the evening session of the Assembly, Mr. Irving, who has for some time entertained ill-feeling toward Mr. Weed, struck him a blow in the face, inflicting a severe gash under one of his eyes. He then made another lunge at Weed, who simply raised his hand and checked the force of Irving's second blow. The bystanders then interfered and stopped further violence.

**The Seal Fishery.**

BOSTON, April 7.—Letters from St. John, Newfoundland, state that the seal fishery this season has been extraordinarily successful. The steamer Hector arrived there last week with 28,000 skins; by far the largest catch ever known. The Hector was followed by the Eagle, with 24,000, and the Nimrod with 21,000.

**Virginia Bonds.**

RICHMOND, April 7.—The Attorney General decided to-day that no transfers of Virginia bonds can be made by the Second Auditor till the new bonds provided for under the late funding act are ready to be issued. All bonds that change hands prior to that time must be held by the purchasers until the new act goes into operation.

**Kentuckian Killed.**

INDIANAPOLIS, April 7.—A passenger, supposed to be D. R. Burbank, Jr., of Henderson, Kentucky, was killed at the Union depot this morning. It is thought he either intended suicide or had a fit, as he fell between the trucks of a passing train. His baggage was checked from Evansville to Boston.

☞ A ladies' life insurance company is being formed in London, with a guarantee of $100,000 deposited with the Court of Chancery as security for policy holders. In addition to this guarantee fund an ample capital is to be raised. The lives of women, for their own benefit, are to be written; and one provision is, that all employes are to be women.

☞ Disraeli objects to Mr. Gladstone's character, that it is "unredeemed by a single vice"—a fault not to be laid to the charge of many statesmen, English or otherwise. Dizzy also complains that John Stuart Mill, in voice and manner, always reminds him of "a finishing governess."

☞ Ex Congressman Cake, of Schuylkill county, Pa., was in his seat six days during the last session of the Forty-first Congress, for which he received $5,000, or $833 per day.

## INDIANA NEWS.

Logansport wants a savings bank.

A baby recently born was lately found alive and well in a wash boiler at Logansport. Nobody claimed it.

Cartersville's First Presbyterian Church has more than doubled its membership within the last nine months.

The man Slack, or Knowles, held at Lafayette, suspected of being the murderer of Conductor Corwin, is declared by Corwin's brother to be not the man.

The Democratic city ticket of Lafayette is given as follows: For Mayor, John S. Pettit; Treasurer, Robert Shealy; Marshal, August Williams; Clerk, Henry Schastel; Assessor, Philip Clark.

A Cass county bachelor alleges, as the reasons for his breaking a promise of marriage, that his betrothed is cross-eyed, toothless, takes snuff, has red hair, gets drunk, and hasn't got a divorce from her third husband.

The Evansville Courier says that the dead body of a negro was found last Wednesday afternoon at the mouth of Pigeon creek. The coroner's jury gave a verdict assigning the cause of death to drowning.

Mr. Henry Maxum, who resides near Allisonville in Lawrence township, was out riding with his son in the farm wagon. The boy, who was about two years of age, fell over the side of the wagon and was run over by the front wheel. He died almost instantly.

Last Wednesday evening, a serious stabbing affray occurred at Aurora. A man named Fletcher Dewy whipped his wife, and then left her, a few days since. William Thetgee, Dewy's father-in-law, took sides with the injured wife and daughter, which greatly incensed Dewy. Meeting his father-in-law on the Hogan Bridge, Dewy drew a butcher knife, and stabbed him twice, once in the arm and once in the side, inflicting fearful and perhaps fatal wounds. Dewy fled and has not been arrested.

The Indianapolis Evening News of Thursday says: "The committee appointed by the [illegible] visited the fair [illegible] State Board of Agriculture [illegible] grounds yesterday afternoon [illegible] would make upon the improvements they [illegible] repair. It was concluded to order a thorough [illegible] of the main buildings, stock pens, bridges, fences, etc., and building of a new hall for furniture and miscellaneous articles for exhibition. According to the adopted design, the new hall will be of wood, substantially constructed, 150 feet long by 34 feet in width, with central side wings, each 50 by 22 feet. The outside of the building will be ornamented in attractive style."

## NEW ALBANY.

Hill & Co.'s car-wheel works supply fourteen different railroads with car-wheels.

Mr. A. D. Carr is putting up a fine private residence on Oak street near Upper Vincennes.

Monday, April 17, is the last day of grace for the payment of State and county taxes.

The officers of Gregg Lodge I. O. O. F., of Corydon, will be duly installed to-night.

The Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL will be for sale at the Post-office news stand to-morrow morning.

The officers of Greenville Lodge I. O. O. F. were duly installed by Deputy G. M. John McQuiddy last night.

Some of our wealthy merchants design opening, by the middle of the summer, one of the largest tobacco warehouses in the State.

The following transfer of real estate was recorded yesterday: W. C. De Pauw to James E. Unks, lot 41, Elm street, plat 74, $325.

There is a splendid prospect for an abundant crop of fruit on Clifton Heights. Peach, pear, plum, apple and cherry trees are in full blossom.

The Star Glass Company have commenced preparations for putting up a new building, 80 by 120 feet, for the manufacture of window glass.

The Star Glass Works raised steam Thursday evening on the new machinery in the plate glass department and everything was found to work admirably.

Street Commissioner Charles McKenna has completed a thorough cleansing of the streets and alleys, and for cleanliness our streets will now compare favorably with any in the West.

Yesterday in the Criminal Court George Rakestraw pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Judge Dunham sentenced him to thirty days' confinement in the county jail.

Joshua Gladhill was arrested Thursday night, by officers Zenor and Walters, and lodged in jail charged with stealing a couple of bolts of muslin from the New Albany Woolen Mills. He was lodged in jail, and yesterday the grand jury found a bill of indictment against him for grand larceny.

The big hammer at the steam forge works was put in operation Thursday evening, and found to work admirably. It can be handled with perfect ease and facility. The operator can bring it down with only force enough to crush an egg shell or with sufficient force to crush a heavy piece of iron.

Judge Dunham, in the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon, overruled the motion of [illegible] after the decision Bowers fell from a chair, prostrate on the floor. He seemed to be suffering the most intense mental agony. It was deeply affecting to witness the terrible grief of his aged father, who was weeping over the disgrace brought upon him by the action of his son.

The question is frequently asked, by what legal authority Louisville policemen and detectives visit our city and search the houses of citizens, and convey persons to the other side of the river for trial. On Thursday last a citizen of this place was arrested out on the New Albany and Chicago railroad, near the Fair Grounds, and brought to the station-house by a couple of Louisville policemen, without a shadow of authority for his arrest. Our officers suffered the man to depart, as there was no complaint against him. We would suggest to the gentlemen that the grand jury, now in session, may take some action that will render it unsafe for them to visit New Albany again very soon.

On Wednesday night a burglar made a raid on the De Pauw House. He entered several of the rooms by means of an "outsider," but was unsuccessful in getting any booty. During the day he had removed the inside door-bolts, expecting to gain an easy entrance. When Captain Kendall, agent of the Berger Family, was about to retire, he discovered that the inside fastening of the door was missing. He immediately gave the alarm to the proprietor, Captain Bentley, who made diligent search over the premises, but failed to find the rascal. Next morning a chap who had been stopping at the hotel for a few days was missing. He left behind him his baggage, consisting of a carpet-sack filled with a few articles of no value. As he came there about the same time with the Berger Family, it is supposed that he was following them up, watching for an opportunity to rob them of their valuables.

During the present term of the Criminal Court the fines in twenty-seven cases of violations of the liquor law amounted to one hundred and thirty-five dollars. The following cases have been disposed of: State vs. James Lindley, an indictment for murder; stricken from the docket. Four indictments against James Sigler for grand larceny; dropped from the docket, no arrest having been made. State vs. John Jackson, grand larceny; dismissed. State vs. Elijah Hardon, petit larceny; nolle. Same vs. Thos. Vaughan, grand larceny; nolle. State vs. Thomas Morris; dropped from the docket. Same vs. George Gillen, petit larceny; nolle. State vs. Jacob Nelson, assault and battery; nolle. State vs. George Fetz, assault with intent to kill; continued. State vs. Edward P. Smith, incest; nolle. State vs. Edward P. Holloway, false pretenses; nolle. State vs. Millie Bennet and same vs. John Ogle, grand larceny; nolle. State vs. W. E. Norris, grand larceny; nolle. State vs. David Finney, assault and battery; nolle. State vs. E. W. McGlasser, petit larceny; nolle. State vs. James Drummond, grand larceny; nolle. State vs Wm. Jones, grand larceny; nolle. State vs. John Villiers, grand larceny; nolle. The grand jury failed to find a bill against Joseph Perkins, charged with grand larceny, and he was discharged.

**The Democratic Executive Committee.**

The Democratic City Executive Committee met in the Criminal Court room last evening. Present—Thomas J. Fullenlove, of the Fourth ward, Chairman; David B. Starr, First ward; Thomas Dowd, Second ward; P. M. Kepley, Third ward; Charles Bowen, Fifth ward, and Epaminondas Williams, Sixth ward.

Thomas J. Fullenlove presented a written proposition for the holding of a primary election as the best means of nominating candidates for the municipal offices at the May election.

Mr. Williams objected to the primary election, as it would be derogatory to the chances of working men to vote.

Mr. Kepley was also opposed to the plan presented. He suggested that each committee-man appoint four men in his ward, making in all twenty-four persons; that these twenty-four men, with the committee, nominate a ticket and present the same to the people.

Mr. Williams moved that ward conventions be held to appoint delegates to a city convention, to be held subsequently. Withdrawn.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted ordering a primary election, as follows:

1. That a primary election shall be held at the usual place of voting in each ward on Friday, April 14th, 1871, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 8½ p. m. of said day.

2. That there shall be appointed at each voting place one inspector, two judges and two clerks, who shall open the polls promptly at the hour designated, and keep them open until 8½ p. m.

3. That said Election Board shall receive the vote of each and every Democratic and conservative voter in each ward in which said voter resides, and also the vote of any other legal voter in said ward who will give a written pledge that he will support the ticket nominated.

4. The clerks of said Board shall record the name of every voter and keep an account of the number of votes polled.

5. The Inspector shall require each voter to fold up his ballot in such a manner that the contents thereof cannot be seen by said Inspector.

6. The Democratic City Committee shall furnish to each candidate such number of tickets as said candidate may desire. Said tickets shall be uniform, and the ones to be voted at said election.

7. Said Democratic City Executive Committee shall request and receive the names of such persons who desire to have their names printed on said ticket as candidates at said election, and such persons shall hand their names to the Secretary of said committee on or before 12 o'clock m. of Wednesday, April 12th, 1871. Said tickets shall be ready for distribution on and after 7 a. m., April 13th, 1871. And further, each person desiring his name to be printed on said ticket shall guarantee to the Secretary to pay his portion of the cost of printing said tickets as well as other expenses.

8. After the polls are closed, which shall be promptly at 8½ p. m. of said 14th day of April, the Election Board shall count the ballots; but the result of said election in each ward shall not be proclaimed to any one until the Inspector of each Board shall have submitted the ballots, tally and poll-list to said Democratic Executive Committee.

9. The Inspector of said Board shall meet the said Executive Committee at 10 a. m. of the 15th of April, 1871, at the City Court room, and, together with said committee, compare all of the said returns; and, if the said Executive Committee are satisfied that the same are correct, said committee shall proclaim the names of the persons having received the largest number of votes cast for the different offices for which they are candidates, to be the regular nominees of the Democratic party for said offices, and shall make and publish a certificate of said fact in the New Albany Daily Ledger.

10. Said committee shall cause to be printed the following pledge: "I, ——, hereby solemnly pledge myself to support the entire city Democratic ticket, as nominated at this election." Said pledge shall be furnished to each election board. Said Board shall require each legal voter, not a Democrat or Conservative, to sign such pledge before receiving the ballot of such voter, and said board retain such pledges so signed, and return the same to the Democratic Executive Committee, with the other papers of said election.

The committee in adopting and promulgating this plan, do so in the belief that it is the fairest and most satisfactory one that can be devised. They entreat and hope all Democrats will cordially unite with the committee in its disinterested effort to harmonize the Democratic party.

**The Workingmen's Meeting.**

The Workingmen's Association met in McCurdy's Hall last night, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the different city offices. The President called the meeting to order, and, on motion of Mr. Lyndall, the regular order of business was suspended.

The committee to whom was referred the proper mode of making nominations, recommended that the nominations be made by ballot.

Mr. Seville read the platform of the party.

The convention then entered upon the nomination of candidates. Capt. Thomas Kunkle was nominated for Mayor. There being no other nominations, the rules were suspended, and Capt. Kunkle was nominated by acclamation. Edwin F. Catlett received a unanimous vote for City Clerk. Mr. George Gresham and John H. Lee were placed in nomination for City Treasurer. Mr. Gresham received 18 votes, Mr Lee 15 votes. The nomination of Mr. Gresham was made unanimous. Mr. Charles M. Seeley and Austin H. Hough were placed in nomination for City Assessor. Mr. Seeley received 18 votes; Mr. Hough 21 votes, and his nomination made unanimous. Major Thomas Clark and Capt. James N. Payton were placed in nomination for City Marshal. Captain Payton received four votes; Major Clark forty votes, and his nomination made unanimous. After the nominations were all declared three rousing cheers were given for the nominees, and the New Albany Woolen Mills Band played some very fine airs. The nominations for Councilman were postponed until Friday before the election. Mr. John Hanna, of Louisville, made a few brief remarks to the association, and the convention then adjourned, taking with them the band to the house of Capt. Kunkle, who was tendered a public serenade.

## JEFFERSONVILLE.

Counterfeit five-dollar greenbacks of the issue of 1863 are in circulation in Jeffersonville.

Rechab Lodge I. O. G. T. will hold a sociable in Temple of Honor Hall next Tuesday night.

Rev. E. A. Beaman, of the Swedenborgian church, will preach in Mozart Hall at 10½ a. m. to-morrow.

The Actives and Indiana base ball clubs play a match game at 3 o'clock to-day in Taylor's Wood.

Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D., of Louisville, will preach in the Presbyterian church Sunday morning and evening.

A large delegation of American and German citizens will attend the German Peace Celebration in New Albany next Monday.

Geo. Zinck has found it necessary to [illegible] other story to his frame house, [illegible] on Spring street last fall.

The County Commissioners will meet in Charlestown next Monday, and sit as board of equalization on the assessment of personals.

Eph. Kelgwin is about to rejuvenate the "Stony Lonesome House," on Maple street, between Pearl and Mulberry streets. The two tenements will be merged into one, and the capacious grounds on each side will be laid out and beautified.

On Thursday afternoon some thief entered the residence of John Gros[illegible], at the corner of Port Fulton line and Maple street. He succeeded in carrying away a pocket-book containing forty cents, an Elliott pistol and a box of cartridges.

Eldridge's furniture store, on Spring street was seized by Sheriff Howard on Thursday night by the foreclosure of a mortgage. An attachment has since been issued against the stock, and some complicated litigation is expected to arise therefrom.

The attention of the police is called to the frequent violation of that city ordinance which forbids owners of vehicles from leaving their horses standing in the streets without they are properly guarded. This ordinance is violated on Spring street a dozen times every day.

Some people say the discharges of a number of persons from the Government employ in the last two weeks are for political reasons, but the Government officials say it is on account of an established rule that none but soldiers shall remain in the Government service. We present the following list of discharged men, and leave the people to draw their own conclusions: Wm. Patterson, Captain of engine No. 1, civilian and Democrat; J. A. Terry, ex-soldier and Democrat; John More, ex-soldier and Democrat; Jack Gleason, civilian and Democrat; Andy Magher, civilian and Democrat.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Ice-cream always on hand at Jackson's.

## GRANT'S SHORTCOMINGS.

**Our Military Chief Magistrate Genteelly Skinned.**

[From Tilton's Golden Age.]

Government is force—force of morals, force of mind, and force of bayonets. The administration's moral policy has been high—the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments being a stride ahead of the best philosophy of its predecessors. Its intellectual caliber has been moderate—no man in the Government being permitted to outshine the President. Its administrative energy has been its least distinguishing quality—in proof of which it now appeals to arms. The President in Washington, in time of peace, does not govern as peacefully as Gen. Butler at New Orleans in time of war. The fault lies at headquarters. The man who said "Let us have peace," either ought to have kept his word, or else not to have spoken it. To those who plead the President's lack of power, we point to the President's lack of spirit. When there is a strong government it is everywhere felt—like a fresh wind or bracing weather. The right arm of the Executive lacks nerve—except to strike a man in the Senate Chamber. The Kuklux have not known that we had a President receiving gifts, or driving a horse, or buying an island, or enjoying a cigar—while the marauders in seven States were pulling down the flag, burning houses, killing negroes, abducting mayors, expelling school teachers, destroying courts, and robbing banks. He sleeps twelve hours a day, and ought to be awake eighteen, like Stanton, who would have kept such a peace that we never should have heard of an outbreak. For two years past the Kuklux have been committing their outrages, and yet the President waits till the noon-day of his administration before he asks for a law to assist him in maintaining the public peace. "It is not yet clear," he said, a day or two ago, to the Senate and to the people, "it is not yet clear what my powers are." Why, then, did he not make this marvelous discovery during the first spring months after his inaugural address? What is the nation to think of his listless drifting through two momentous years without any inquiry into his power to deal with a class of renegades who were as active in the beginning of his term as they are now? The President impresses us like a man who is resting on his laurels, and who, in doing so, is crushing them in the act. He is frittering away his popularity, not through any ill-intended or mischievous policy, but through a slip-shod, half-energetic government. The Kuklux must be tamed as lions are, and other dangerous but cowardly brutes, through fear. Give our military magistrate an open field and an armed enemy, and he will "fire a shot heard round the world." But true statesmanship conquers its enemy before he gets into open battle. Gen. Grant has abundantly proven his ability to put a rebellion down; we would like to see him equally competent to keep one from rising up. In this last and greater kind of greatness, he has disappointed public expectation. The Kuklux ought to have been suppressed before they rose. The President's war-like proclamation of last week is a confession of his neglect of his great opportunity during the past two years. It seems ungentle to say this—particularly of one's own party and its honored chief. But, then, the negro asks us to say it; the Southern loyalist asks us to say it; the Northerner resident in the South asks us to say it; the chance traveler in South Carolina asks us to say it, the homeless exiles from burning dwellings ask us to say it; the widows and orphans of murdered men ask us to say it—and we have no right to hold our peace.

☞ Brigham Young's delegate in Congress is evidently sharp enough to meet his unsaintly associates in that body half way, in any little encounter of wits they may choose to seek. "How many wives have you, now?" one of them asked him the other day. "Enough to keep me from running after other people's," he promptly replied. The questioner forthwith retired to the lobby "to see a man."

The furniture factory of Wemyss Bros., Charleston, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $16,000; insured for $6,000. Four firemen were injured, but not dangerously, by the falling of the roof. Geo. Varney, night-watchman of the factory, is missing. It is feared that he perished in the flames.

**River Telegrams.**

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, April 7.—The weather is warm. Monongahela 7 feet 7 inches and falling above. Arrived, Carrie Brooks. Departed, Juniata and Katie Kountz, St. Louis; Eagle, with 150,000 bushels of coal for Louisville; Greyhound, John F. Dravo and Coal Valley, with 410,000 bushels of coal for Cincinnati, which completes the shipments by this rise.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The river has risen 1 foot, with 22 feet 6 inches in the channel and 79 feet 6 inches space under the bridge. Arrived, Arlington, Pittsburg; Kate Robinson, St. Louis; Bermuda, Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 7.—Weather clear. Mercury 84. The river has fallen 8 inches. Port list—Kate Kinney, New Orleans to Louisville; Greenback and barges, up; Peytona and barges, from New Orleans; Potomac, New Orleans to Cincinnati; Fayette, Henderson and return; Sam. J. Hale, Cincinnati to Memphis; Arkansas Belle, Cairo and return; Mary Ament, Cannelton and return; Tarascon, from Louisville; Charmer, from Cincinnati; Rose Hite, Louisville and return; Mattie Hagan, to Nashville; Comet and barges, Brill, up. The Kate Kinney had 800 bars of railroad iron, the Peytona 4,000 and the Potomac 1,000 for this port. Business active.

CAIRO, ILL., April 7.—Port list—Idlewild, Evansville packet, 11 p. m.; Great Republic, New Orleans to St. Louis, 3 a. m.; Wawanita, St. Louis to Pittsburg, 6 a. m.; Silver Bow, Red river to St. Louis, 6 a. m.; Atlantic, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11 a. m.; Annie, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 2 p. m.; John Lumsden, Nashville packet, 3 p. m.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 4 p. m.; Shannon, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 6 p. m.; Tom Jasper, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 p. m. River fell 14 inches. Weather clear; mercury 76.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Arrived, Illinois, Peoria; St. Joseph, Memphis; City of Cairo, Vicksburg; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Minneapolis, Lake Pepin; Columbia, Arkansas river; Belle Vernon, Pittsburg; Liberty No. 4 and barges, New Orleans; Charleston, Vicksburg. Departed, Mohawk and barges, New Orleans; Illinois, Peoria; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Belle Memphis, Memphis; St. Johns, Davenport; Allegheny Belle and barges, Pittsburg. The river is still declining. Weather clear and warm; mercury 85 at 3 p. m.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—Weather clear and warm. The river is falling steadily. Arrived, Walt, White river. Departed, Edinburg, Cincinnati; Colorado, St. Louis; Olive Branch, New Orleans; Cleburne, Arkansas river.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Arrived, John Kyle and Richmond, St. Louis; Longworth, Louisville. Departed, Belfast, Cincinnati; Kellogg and barges, St. Louis.

# Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1871.


## SOUTHERN NEWS.

The small-pox excitement in Georgia has entirely subsided.

A Memphis (Tennessee) barber-shop has a sign announcing that "boots are blacked inside."

Over $700,000 stock was subscribed to the new Loan and Savings Bank in Augusta, Georgia, in two days.

A negro in Norfolk, Va., entered a store, rolled out a barrel of flour, put it on a truck and made off with it. He was shortly afterwards pursued and arrested.

The wheat crop in the southwestern portion of the State of Virginia is said to be the most promising since the war. A large acreage has been seeded, and the prospect is exceedingly good for a large crop.

At Richmond, Va., last Tuesday, seventy-five contracts were entered for constructing the 108 miles of the Chesapeake and Ohio road west of the White Sulphur Springs. Bidders, however, will not know their fate until the 10th of April.

An interesting roster of regiments, battalions, batteries and division staff organizations of Longstreet's corps, prepared by General E. P. Alexander, late Chief of Artillery of Longstreet's corps, is in course of publication by the Banner of the South and Planters' Journal, Augusta, Ga.

G. F. Lewis, of Cleveland, Ohio, has purchased the agricultural college scrip of Texas. The purchase amounted to nearly 200,000 acres, at a valuation of $156,000. This is said to be the highest price paid to any State for similar scrip. Mr. Lewis has purchased the scrip of seventeen States, amounting to about $7,000,000.

At one time in the history of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad, according to the Nashville Banner, it was in the hands of a Receiver, who, having no large amount of ready funds on hand, issued due bills to a large amount. This class of creditors have put in claims to be made party to the suit and pray to share in the proceeds of the sale of the road. The question was presented to the Court Thursday and argued at some length, but no decision rendered.

The Raleigh, N. C., Sentinel gives the following: "We have received a letter from Sergeant Bates, who carried the United States flag through the South just after the surrender. He says that at Greensboro $10,000 was offered him to quit the march, in the interest of the Republican party. This offer, he says, came through our fugitive Governor, W. W. Holden. We will publish the letter when we are not so crowded with other matter. The offer of $10,000 is the striking feature of the letter, and very much after the manner of Holden."

## KENTUCKY NEWS.

A gentleman of Nicholas county has a calf that within twenty hours of its birth weighed one hundred and eighteen pounds.

The Maysville Bulletin affectionately terms the supplement to its last issue "our baby." It contains Charles Sumner's speech.

The Eagle says that Maysville is a most favorable location for mechanics, with plenty of work, good wages and a fine prospect of a continuance.

Large improvements are being made in the surroundings of Blue Lick Springs, on the Licking river, and access has become much more available.

The Columbia Spectator has now come into the hands of Messrs. H. C. Baker and O. T. Kendall, who ask a continuance of the patronage extended to that paper in the past.

Mr. Daniel Holden, an aged gentleman, fell dead in the streets of Springfield last Friday; a lunch of bread and cheese he was eating lodging in his throat and causing suffocation.

Henry Rose and John Reddel, black citizens, were convicted on Friday last and sent to the penitentiary by the Nicholas Circuit Court, for robbing the smoke-house of the Rev. James W. Bullock.

The Crab Orchard Springs property was sold at public sale last Tuesday to Isaac Shelby, jr., of Lincoln, for $17,500—one-half down and the balance in one and two years. There are about 75 acres in the tract.

Nicholas county brags of several remarkable litters of pigs, one numbering sixteen born, another where the sow was killed and twenty-two found in her, and still another where in a litter of twelve all were males.

Mr. John D. Taylor, of Maysville, died in that city last Tuesday. He was a member of the convention in 1849 which formed the present State constitution, and subsequently represented the Mason county Senatorial district in the Legislature. He was 66 years of age.

Mr. Wm. Miller died on Thursday last at his residence, in Carlisle, from the effects of a kick in the abdomen from a vicious horse. Mr. Miller was ... the community. A young boy in the same neighborhood died from the same cause during the same week.

Jacob Seals was arrested in November last for robbing Daniel S. Talbott, at whose hotel he was stopping in Carlisle, of several watches, jewelry and money. After being put in jail he became conscience-stricken, his mind gave way, and when brought before the Circuit Court last week for trial was a raving maniac. He is about 23 or 24 years of age. A jury empanneled for that purpose found him a lunatic, and he was sent to the asylum at Lexington.

Annie, the little daughter of Mr. J. Steenbuis, of Harrodsburg, aged about three years, fell down a set of stairs leading to a spring adjoining her father's house, fell into the shallow water at the foot and was drowned. She had left her mother but a moment or two before, having received a new bonnet for her doll, and doubtless was giving the doll a "drink" when she lost her balance and fell. She had it clasped in her arms when found. She was an only child.

Some young ladies sent two of the employes of the Paducah Kentuckian office a cake on the 1st of April. It was a beautiful affair, elegantly frosted and ornamented, accompanied by a sweet-scented note breathing volumes of love and affection. The boys looked proud and defiant over their good luck. But when they attempted to cut the cake it turned out to be a cake of mud—baked hard, at that. The boys quit looking proud and didn't feel near so hungry as they used to.

The last number of the Murray Gazette contains a lengthy challenge from Rev. J. R. Collingsworth (Presbyterian) to Rev. J. S. Sweeney (Reformer) to debate with him at Murray on eight different proposition, the first of which he must gree to debate six days and the others two days each. There is a great deal of excitement among the people on the subject and the Gazette apprehends serious results if the excitement gets any higher. It may become in time as pleasant a ministerial fight as the Ditzler-Coleman series of recriminations.

### The Library Meeting To-Night.

We are all familiar with the appearance of a newspaper on the morning of a local election. Every inch of available space is taken up with pungent paragraphs enforcing the claims of candidates and urging every man to vote.

To-night the Louisville Library Association holds its second meeting, at the small hall of the Weisiger building, to hear the reports of the various committees, which have been at work during the past fortnight, to elect permanent officers, and in other respects to perfect its organization.

Now, this is a movement which, to say the least, is of as much consequence to us all as an ordinary local election. We shall not sprinkle our pages with sententious appeals in its favor, but we care sufficiently for its success to make it the subject of a special article.

No bells are to ring, after the manner of an auctioneer, to draw people to the place of meeting; no deafening brass band will traverse the streets to proclaim the occasion. As a matter of local intelligence, the fact of the meeting is announced in another place, and this article is added in order that no one who reads it shall be excused for staying away on the ground that he was unaware that any such meeting would be held.

Now, therefore, is the time to get what we have so long been talking about and wishing for—we mean a library. It all who desire this valuable acquisition to our stock of good things will come forward to-night and give in concert a decided expression of their will in this matter, they may safely feel assured that their action will be final, as henceforth there will be added to our social advantages the first beginnings of a large and excellent library.

But whether many or only a few show their hands to-night, it is encouraging to know that the good work for which we bespeak patronage has proceeded sufficiently well to make it something more than a mere experiment. The efforts of its promoters have already been rewarded with fully double the amount of success which was at first anticipated. It may indeed be stated that a library is certain to be established, and upon a safe and self-supporting basis. This of itself is a most notable occurrence. But to rest and be thankful now will not do. Where so much has been done a great deal more is possible. Now at this stage of the business can anything give the enterprise so powerful an impetus as a large public meeting. It is for that we now make an appeal. We can safely assure the public that the proceedings will be full of interest. Gentlemen will find the occasion quite as exciting as an evening spent at home, or at the club, or as visiting their friends, or as a play at the theater. Besides, they will be helping on an object which every right-thinking man in town must acknowledge to be of the most worthy and desirable character. Where good can be done so easily, who so stubborn and ungenerous as to hold back?

Again, and finally, we urge a full attendance. Never was there a more opportune moment for achieving most handsomely a very excellent purpose.

### The River Tax Again.

The Louisville Commercial gave us yesterday quite a neat article on the river improvement question. We do not wish to fall into any controversy with our neighbor on this matter. The subject is too important to be treated in that way. As we have frequently said, it is not debate, but investigation, that elicits truth; and although at times investigation is stimulated by enlisting the combative qualities, more is lost in fairness than is gained in energy. We are glad to see our neighbor turning its thoughts to this extremely interesting and weighty matter, and we most cordially invite it and all others who have the disposition and ability to join with us in a comparison and mutual criticism of the best thought we may each and all be able to contribute.

That the opinion of the court is in all respects striking, and in many respects most able, it gives us pleasure to admit. But this furnishes only the more reason why, if the court have unwittingly pressed their wholesome principles too far, and have thereby made them evil, all who have the interest of the whole State at heart should be prompt to protest against the false and faulty application. If the decision should go upon the record without question, the probability of its being renewed at any time in the future would be diminished, and thus an anomaly would be fastened on the jurisprudence of the State which, so far as we know, has but one parallel—and that is not a close one—in the Union. This anomaly would be that, while it is lawful for cities and counties to vote aid to railroads, which are the property of private corporations, they have no constitutional power to take stock in the improvement of a river lying wholly within the State, and the property of the public. The consequence can be easily foreseen. The open counties will be fostered and improved; railroads will be built wherever they are practicable; monopoly will be stimulated, and a congestion of trade and population in favored localities produced. But all this while our coal fields and iron mines will be left undeveloped; the rugged counties in which they lie will languish; and our internal rivers, the natural arteries of commerce, and the sole outlet of nearly all the mineral wealth of the State, will be left about as they were when the Indians paddled about in them in canoes. All this will result for no better reason than that there has been a hasty and inadvertent application of a sound and valuable principle.

Kentucky is peculiarly blessed—or cursed, as the case may be—with small rivers, confined to her own borders, and susceptible of extensive use and navigation, with slight aid from art. The Big Sandy, the Licking, the Kentucky and Green rivers, and other streams, are of this character. It is vain to say that, being public property, they should be improved out of the common revenues. They will never be adequately improved from that source. A few workmen may be sent to dabble in their waters, and make a pretense of putting up a lock here, and another very many miles away; but the general interest ... is too remote and indirect ... tangible to prompt energetic and persistent action. If the citizens of Garrard county have not sufficient local interest in the Kentucky river to justify the laying of a tax on them for its improvement, have they sufficient interest in the Big Sandy, or in Green river, to justify a tax for the improvement of these streams? It would be a strangely contradictory holding to say that they have. If, then, we are to go upon the idea of compensation, as the court does, no constitutional tax for internal improvements could ever be laid in the State. Knox or Harlan county could defeat the general tax, on the ground of a lack of compensation, as Garrard county defeats the local one. It it be said that where the obligation is a general one, effecting the whole State, the doctrine of compensation does not apply, we reply that the constitution makes no such distinction. It forbids the taking of the property of all the citizens without compensation, just as clearly as it forbids the taking of that of a single citizen. It certainly cannot be constitutional to plunder all when it is unconstitutional to rob one. But apart from the question of constitutional law, is it likely that the members from the open counties, where railroads are abundant, will make haste to vote a tax on their constituents for the improvement of a distant and obscure stream which not a score of them have ever seen? Let the member from Shelby or from Bourbon vote a million of dollars for slack-water navigation on Tradewater, and what will his constituents think of his statesmanship? If it is not the business of the people living on these small rivers to see to their improvement and to pay for it, whose business is it, and how will it ever be done?

The fact that the Kentucky river empties into the Ohio, and thence descends into the sea, has nothing whatever to do with the question. There is not a railroad in the State that does not in like manner connect itself with other roads and form a part of the general railroad system of the country; yet our Court of Appeals says that municipal subscriptions of stock in railroads are valid. The amount of this objection is that if the Kentucky river could be kept from emptying into the Ohio Garrard county might lawfully take stock in its improvement; but as the river does in fact empty into the Ohio, and cannot be conveniently prevented from doing so, the subscription is unconstitutional. It will occur to common minds that the principal value of the Kentucky river consists in the fact that it does empty into the Ohio, and that if it did not there would be little occasion to lay a tax on Garrard county for its improvement. As to the immense foreign commerce that is imagined, for the purposes of this argument, to flow on the broad bosom of the Kentucky, we can say nothing more than that we have never heard of it. To the best of our knowledge and belief the combined navies of the world have never cast anchor in the briny deep at Lock No. 3, nor have steamships frequently ascended from New Orleans to Cogar's Landing. Such reasoning would justify us in soliciting subscriptions from the whole world for the improvement of every spring branch in the State. Don't our brooks and creeks and rippling streams all run at last into the sea, and is not London on the sea or near it and Paris no very great way off? Let us call on the Lord Mayor and the active tradesmen of Montmartre for a contribution. There might be a heavy direct trade between our smiling hamlets and Calcutta or Cashmere, or even Thibet and Tartary, if all the streams that run into the sea were made navigable. But it is claimed that at all events Cincinnati and Madison, right here at our doors, ought to contribute to the improvement of the Kentucky river. So, perhaps, in a sense quite apart from the legal aspects and obligations of the matter, they ought. So, perhaps, in view of their own interests, they will. But shall we refuse to improve our own rivers—rivers that rise and flow and empty within our own State—rivers that are peculiarly our own—because citizens of other States do not join in and help us? And shall we gravely argue that Garrard county must be set free from her subscription to the Kentucky river improvement, because Cincinnati and Madison are not taxed for the same purpose? But a little while ago we all raised a tremendous racket because Cincinnati wanted to spend ten millions for internal improvements in our State, and now we think it would not be constitutional for us to raise a small sum for the improvement of our own river unless Cincinnati and Madison can be made to help foot the bill. How much does this lack of being ridiculous?

The whole argument lies in a nutshell, and, when attention is once directed to the vital point, as seems not to have been done before, can be stated so plainly that no man need misunderstand it. The Kentucky river is a small stream, and one in which the counties on its borders are peculiarly interested. It is neither a national nor an international highway. The advantage arising to the outside world from its navigation is secondary and subordinate to that of the people on its banks. To dry up or dam up the stream would be no irreparable loss to the rest of mankind, but would be a very serious one to the counties lying on its waters. To say that such a stream does not possess a peculiar local value is absurd; to repeat the operation, after a specific consideration of it, would be fatuous. But not only does this stream possess a peculiar local importance. It is the property of the public. It is far more a thing of public concern than a railroad. It is a public highway. It it were improved, any citizen could put his boat or his raft upon it, and float his produce to market. How many citizens are in the habit of putting their own trains on the railroads? On the Kentucky river the citizen could use his right of navigation at any hour of the day or night from one year's end to another, and his children after him. How many citizens are in the habit of taking the cars just when they wish; and setting off at any hour or moment that suits them? On the Kentucky river the citizen could stop where he pleased, stay as long as he pleased, and go on when he pleased. How are these things on railroads? It is perfectly clear that every comparative advantage as between rivers and railways is in favor of the river. While this is so, there is not a single State in the Union where it is not lawful, in the absence of any direct constitutional inhibition, for municipalities to tax themselves in aid of railroads either by way of bounty or in the way of stock. The States that do not allow the tax as a gratuity allow it in payment for stock, and *vice versa*. Nor do we believe *a fortiori*, that a single decision has ever been made invalidating a local tax for the improvement of a river. There are some notable cases directly in point and upholding the tax in such cases which we could cite if it were necessary. Upon the whole it is certain that the decision in the Garrard county case, even if reaffirmed now, will be overruled hereafter, and therefore we should deprecate its reaffirmance.

☞ Commodore VANDERBILT has been often characterized as a mean, stingy old skinflint, but it turns out that he is nothing of the sort. He didn't subscribe anything to the fund for the relief of the family of Doc SIMMONS, the engineer who stuck to the locomotive and was killed at the New Hamburg accident, but he permitted the corpse to be shipped as freight over the road free of cost, thus incurring a loss of some four dollars in cash. Untends to die a pauper, of course he will have to stop all that sort of thing.

☞ When the engineer, Doc. SIMMONS, sacrificed his life rather than abandon his engine at New Hamburg, the press and people of New York city went wild over his heroic conduct, and immediately began to raise a fund for the relief of his destitute family; and, although that was but some two or three months ago, the fund has already been swelled to the enormous sum of $518. Mrs. SIMMONS and the children must feel now that the loss of the old man was not such a bad thing after all.

☞ "It the advocates of woman suffrage," says the Woman's Advocate, "should obtain the ballot, as they ultimately will, they must shun all affiliation with existing political organizations and preserve their virtue." It is perhaps not too late to warn those women against affiliating with political parties, but if the rest of the matter is also desirable, the Advocate ought to have spoken in time.

☞ Just as we had reached the conclusion that BOUTWELL would never resign, and had shipped to the type foundery the worn-out stereotyped plates of the rumor of his approaching resignation, here comes, through a New York journal, the same old rumor again. If this isn't enough to disgust the frail Christian with the newspaper business, we should like to know what is.

☞ A city missionary in New York complains that the people there pay six or eight times as much annually for whisky as they do for water. He ought to remember that if Congress would repeal the tax on whisky and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue would keep that mouth of his shut on the subject of sour mash, the thing would be different.

☞ "General J. WEMYSS JOBSON," of New York, who, like TRAIN and MULLINS and GRANT, is a poor feeble-minded devil at whom the newspapers are constantly poking all sorts of fun, wants to run for President in 1872. His chances for the nomination are not equal to GRANT's, but in every other respect he has the advantage.

☞ An exchange expresses some surprise that there should be thirty-three widows of Revolutionary soldiers in Connecticut and but twenty-one of soldiers of the war of 1812. But the fact merely goes to show that it is much more profitable to be a widow of 1776 than a widow of 1812.

☞ The Springfield Sentinel says that "every time a prominent Radical makes a fool of himself his party talks about running him for the Presidency." This, then, is the explanation of the fact that the party is every day talking about again running GRANT for the Presidency.

☞ One of the critics says "Miss KELLOGG sings 'Sweet Home' as if she lived in a hotel." We don't think so. It struck us the last time we heard her that she sang it pretty much as if she were a clerk in a candy-store or an operative in a molasses-factory.

☞ "Since Col. FORNEY sold out in Washington" is an expression used by the Detroit Tribune. As Col. FORNEY sold out in Washington as often as he could find anybody fool enough to buy him, the Tribune ought to be more specific.

☞ "What could have been GRANT's object," asks an exchange, "in placing a college president upon the San Domingo Commission?" It is very evident that his object was to have the job properly White-washed.

☞ The New York Tribune asks: "Can the Republican party disband?" No; we think not. It is too nearly dead to attempt anything of that sort.

## CITY ITEMS.

**Important to Sufferers from Nervous Excitement.**

A gentleman residing in Gramercy Place, New York (whose name it would not be proper to mention), was suffering terribly about three weeks ago from the effects of dissipation. He could not sleep, vomited frequently, was tormented by horrible fancies, and could not keep a limb still. Opiates made him worse. While in this condition he was visited by a friend, who advised him to try PLANTATION BITTERS as an anodyne, stomachic and tonic. "No use," said the sick man, despondingly; "nothing will save me. I'm a gone case." "Pshaw!" said his friend, "you're worth forty dead men, yet! I'm going to doctor you now." So saying, he put on his hat, and going to the nearest druggist's, presently returned with a bottle of the Bitters, of which he administered a dose forthwith. It had a soothing, cheering, tranquilizing effect. For a week thereafter, the gentleman continued to take the tonic regularly, according to the directions, and at the end of that time was able to return to business in sound health, and with a clear intellect. This information is furnished by Alexander T. Mistrom, of Morrisania, who will confirm it if addressed by mail.

**Sea Moss Farine,**

from pure Irish Moss, or Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world.

**Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers.**

Astonishing cures by Prof. Kline, at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 931 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa. At Branch Offices, by Dr. Dalton, 238 W. Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.; by Dr. Greene, Charlotte, N. C.; by Dr. Healy, Atlanta, Ga.; by Dr. McMichael, 64 Niagara st., New York.

**Wonderful Cancer Antidotes.**

No knife. No caustic medicines. No blood. Little pain. For particulars, call on or address either of the above.

**National Hotel, Corner Fourth and Main Streets.**

We are delighted to see that our old friends, Alexander & Hatcher, have in so short a time made the National Hotel a perfect success. They have our best wishes. They keep first-class accommodations. They charge two and a half dollars per day. The house is daily crowded by people from all parts of the country.

☞ Having formed a commercial connection with one of the largest quarries in Italy—one that is considered the best brand of Italian marble—will enable me to furnish monuments at the most moderate prices. Flav. Cardoni, proprietor new Cave Hill marble works.

**Santonin, the Active Principle of the Semen Contra.**

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges is made of pure sugar and pure santonin. This is a safe, agreeable and efficient remedy for worms, santonin being the active principle of the semen contra, the well-known effectual vermifuge. All the popular worm candies of the day depend for their efficacy upon the amount of santonin they contain, but in these it is found in varying proportions, and of uncertain purity, and very often again in combinations with other elements unknown to the physician, and often hazardous in their nature; the only merit claimed for these lozenges is the ascertained purity of the ingredients and their thorough and careful distribution, so that each lozenge contains its exact portion of santonin; the materials have been so compounded that the lozenge will stand unaltered by time or climate; the boxes are made of wood and are entirely impervious to moisture from any atmosphere. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed by all intelligent physicians.

[Testimony of a Physician.]

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribed it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using santonin.

J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Ladies' Friend Refrigerators and ice-chests, the best in the market, at Pyne & Creighton's, 146 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.** Th & Sat

**Ladies', Gents' and Children's** spring underwear at bargains at Bliss' Stocking Factory, 148 West Market street. ap7 3t

**Money to Loan.**

One thousand dollars to five thousand dollars always on hand to loan on satisfactory collaterals, at Hagan's loan and banking office, 114 Third street. Highest cash price paid for Colt's large army, navy and dragoon pistols. ap1 d2m

**Hosiery.**

500 doz. iron-frame white cotton hose;
200 doz. " " " " extra sizes;
1,000 doz. ladies' German white cotton hose;
500 " misses' " " " "
1,500 " ladies' American plain and ribbed hose;
300 " misses' " " " "
100 " ladies' Lisle thread hose;
100 " misses' " " and lace hose;
50 " ladies' balbriggan hose;
50 " misses' " "
50 " men's " half-hose;
500 " men's English half-hose, assorted;
100 " men's American " mixed, brown and fancy.

At extremely low prices at Bliss' Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. Th,Fri,Sa&Su.

**Hegeman's Genuine Cod Liver Oil, for Consumption, Scrofula, &c.**

Our Cod Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of over twenty years' experience, and can be relied on in every particular. Manufactured by Hegeman & Co., Chemists and Druggists, New York, and sold by all druggists. jan10 deod3m TuTh&Sat

**Spring and Summer**

underwear cheap, at Bliss Stocking Factory. ap7 3t

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. Should be read by all. au9 d&wly

**Go to Bliss**

for spring underwear cheap. ap7 3t

**Burnett's Kalliston** is the best cosmetic.

## MARRIED.

DUNN—GODFREY—On the 6th inst., in Shelby-street Methodist Church, by Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D., DAVID C. DUNN and Miss LOU. F. GODFREY, all of Louisville.

NOCK—MONKS—In Cincinnati, Ohio, March 11, by Rev. N. Summerbell, D. D., in the parlor of Bible Chapel, No. 164 Longworth street, east of John street, ROBERT F. NOCK to Miss ANNIE C., youngest daughter of Joseph Monks, Esq., all of this city.

# SPRING FASHIONS, 1871.

# MORRIS LEVI,

NO. 107 FOURTH ST.,

Is now ready to exhibit his new and elegant styles of

**Ladies' Suits and Wrappings,**

imported from Paris and Berlin, and will be sold at popular prices.

**Black Silks, Guipure Laces, and Gimps in large varieties.**

All of the above are in elegant variety, some of which are exceedingly rich, and are worthy the attention of the public. The

**Nilsson and Imperatrice Sacques**

Now open and for sale at

mh30 eodtf MORRIS LEVI'S.

## RELIGIOUS.

**Grace Church,**

Gray street, between Floyd and Preston.

EARLY celebration Holy Communion at 6 a. m.. Second " at 10:30 a. m. Evening Prayer, 4 p. m. Sittings free. ap8 d2

## FIRM CHANGES.

**Copartnership.**

THE undersigned have this day entered into copartnership for the sale of Real Estate at auction. Said copartnership does not extend to any other branch of the business of either firm. All sales intrusted to us will receive our best attention.

THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street.
ap8 d6 S. G. HENRY & CO.

**Notice.**

I HAVE this day sold my interest in the livery stable business carried on by Williams & able from date to Mr. C. C. Cummins, a gentleman of excellent business qualifications. Thankful for the liberal custom extended to the old firm, I can but bespeak for the new firm the same, and cheerfully recommend them to all parties as gentlemen and well qualified for the business.

April 6, 1871. D. M. WILLIAMS. ap8 d3

# CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

**Cheap Lace Store,**

103½ FOURTH ST.

## New Goods, New Goods!

**Alexandre Kid Gloves $1;**
**Embroidered Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;**
**Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;**
**Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs;**
**Black Lace Flounces;**
**Embroidered Chemise Bands;**
**Embroider'd Infants' Dresses and Waists, &c., &c.** mh23

## LOUISVILLE FERTILIZING WORKS.

**Ammoniated Superphosphate;**
**Pure Raw Bone-Dust;**
**Pure Raw Ground Bone;**
**Fine-ground Sulphate of Soda.**

Send for circular. WM. SKENE & CO.,
ap6 deod&wsow2m 36 Bullitt st.

## SOUR-MASH WHISKY.

**S. S. CLARKE,**

WHOLESALE Liquor and Commission Merchant has removed to 49 West Main st., near Second, where he invites his old patrons and the public generally to call and examine his stock of fine sour-mash Copper Whisky, Apple and Peach Brandy, of the most approved and favorite Kentucky brands. Orders for goods and consignments in his line solicited. Storage furnished and liberal cash advances made on consignments. ja31 eod3m

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**NO CURE, NO PAY.**

Hiskell's Tetter Ointment will positively cure Tetter, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Pimples, Blotches, and all forms of Skin Diseases. Also, Sore Eyes and Eye Lids, Discharges from the Ear, and Old Sores, no matter of how long standing, or the money returned by the proprietor.

**Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,** No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia. Sold 50 cents per box by all druggists. Sent by mail to any address for 60 cents. ... daily

THE CELEBRATED

# Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sept13 deodlyr

**NO MORE FOOL-TRAPS!**

This is the cry of thousands who have had their heads poisoned and their hair ruined by the LEAD and SULPHUR abominations with which speculators have sought to supersede a TRUE, WHOLESOME, AND PERFECT DYE.

**Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye**

has had its sales doubled by these nefarious attempts at competition. From every State, county, city, and township in the Union orders for this Standard Dye are continually pouring in.

IT NEVER MISSES FIRE,

but always produces the shade desired, and is immediate in its effects. The most delightful dressing to use after dyeing the hair is

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE.

mh25 deod&weowlm

**ROSADALIS.**

Mrs. Harriet Early, writing from Lima, Ohio, says: For about twenty-two years I was afflicted with an enlargement of the Spleen, which had gradually increased in length and size until it extended the entire length of the abdomen. This I never expected to have removed. Now in this time I suffered with Erysipelas, by spells, for thirteen years, and often almost despaired of my life. I heard of your celebrated Rosadalis, and purchased one bottle to test it, but finding some benefit, continued its use, and by the time I had used two bottles—and almost before I was aware of it—this enlargement in my side was almost entirely gone, which was as unexpected as gratifying, for I was using the Rosadalis with a view of curing the Erysipelas alone. I continued to take the medicine until I had used six bottles, and now, at the end of six months, I can safely say I am cured of both Erysipelas and the enlargement in my side, the latter having entirely disappeared. In conclusion I can most cheerfully recommend Rosadalis to the afflicted. ap1 eo2w

**DR. CURTIS ON "MANHOOD."**

A Medical Essay on the cause and cure of Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhoea, Sedentary Life, Excess, Overtaxed Constitution, Abuses of the System, &c., &c. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to Marriage, and the remedies therefor—the results of 20 years' successful practice, by E. DE F. CURTIS, M. D., F. R. C. S., &c.

"Curtis on Manhood" should be read by the young for its instruction, and by the afflicted as a source of relief. It will injure no one.—[Medical Times and Gazette.

There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether he be parent, preceptor, or clergyman.—[London Times.

Price 50 by mail. Address DR. CURTIS, No. 9 Tremont Place, Boston, Mass. mh31 eodly

**PAY WHEN CURED!**

PERSONS who have been suffering with Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Syphilis, Tetters, or any impurity of blood, and cannot find relief or be cured by any treatment, to all such we will guarantee to give the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices free of charge until cured; then the patient is to pay for the number of bottles used. By this means thousands will be restored who have given up all hopes.

**SAMARITAN'S GIFT!**

the only real cure for diseases arising from indiscretions, cures in two to four days. No exposure in going into the shops of quacks or in any other way. Male packages, $2; female, $3. DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia. OWEN & SUTTON, 84 Market street, Ag'ts for Louisville. nov7 MonWed&Sat6m

**John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine**

# COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Waste no time with medicines that offer only temporary relief, but at once procure this specific. Our brand of Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be superior to any other, we being the only parties making a special business of manufacturing the article. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

se3 W&Saly JOHN C. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia.

**BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.**

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the ...

## CITY ORDINANCES.

**AN ORDINANCE**

Providing for the election of an agent to collect back taxes, and defining his duties.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That, for the purpose of collecting back taxes which may be due and unpaid on the 1st day of May, 1871, or that may thereafter become due and remain unpaid and in the hands of the City Treasurer, returned to him by any collection agent of the city, the General Council shall, in the month of April, 1871, and every second year thereafter, elect one agent to make such collections, who shall hold his office for the term of two years from the 1st of May and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 2. Such agent so elected shall execute bond with good security, to be approved by the General Council, conditioned for the full and faithful performance of his duties as such agent, and that he will promptly and truly pay over all money collected by him into the city treasury.

Sec. 3. The City Treasurer shall furnish said agent the back tax bills, with the name of each delinquent taxpayer, and the amount due to the city from each, together with the items on which said taxes were assessed, and take, keep, and preserve said agent's receipt therefor.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of said agent for the collection of back taxes to make weekly payments of all money by him collected and paid, and at the end of six months from the date of his bond, make settlement with the City Treasurer, and at such time he shall have credit for all sums previously paid by him to the treasury.

Sec. 5. For such services aforesaid said agent shall receive ten per centum on each one hundred dollars so by him collected and paid into the city treasury, to be allowed him in his settlement.

Sec. 6. If, at the end of six months, on the settlement of said agent with the City Treasurer, there are still back tax bills unpaid, they shall be taken up by the said Treasurer, and any then unpaid bills collected by said agent, his receipts for the same being taken and preserved as in the first listing. And this same process shall be gone through with at the end of every succeeding six months during the term of said agent, so that there may be a semi yearly settlement between him and the city. But the final settlement of said agent at the expiration of his term of office shall be made with the City Attorney and the Joint Finance Committee of the General Council, acting in conjunction with the City Treasurer in examining the account; and all uncollected tax bills then in said agent's custody shall be taken by said Joint Finance Committee and by it transferred to the City Treasurer, who shall hold them until relisted again with the next legally-constituted agent of collection.

Sec. 7. The city shall furnish said agent with a register, in which the said tax bills shall be entered by him, and a true entry made of all his collections; and said books, thus kept, shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of the Mayor and General Council.

Sec. 8. That an ordinance providing for the election of agents to collect back taxes, and defining their duties, approved the 6th day of April, 1870, be and the same is hereby repealed.

CHAS. S. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved April 7, 1871.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

## MAY ELECTION.

**For Magistrate.**

A. W. RANDOLPH is a candidate for Magistrate in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth wards. ap7 dte*

JOHN McCARTHY, Attorney-at-Law, is a candidate for the office of Magistrate in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth wards. ap7 dte*

G. SCOTT JONES is a candidate for Magistrate for the district composed of the Eleventh and Twelfth wards. ap7 dte*

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Sr., is a candidate for Magistrate in the First district, composed of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth wards, at the ensuing May election. ap4 dte*

WM. WINSTON is a candidate for Magistrate in the First district, composed of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth wards, at the ensuing May election. ap4 dte*

J. SPEED PEAY is a candidate for Magistrate in the Seventh and Eighth wards. ap4 dte*

ANTON KUTZLEB is a candidate for Magistrate in the First District, composed of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards. mr1 dte

**For Constable.**

E. W. RUTLEDGE is a candidate for re-election as Constable, Third District, composed of the Seventh and Eighth Wards. mh26 dte*

WALKER A. HOWARD is a candidate for Constable in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards. mh26 dte*

L. W. SALE is a candidate for re-election as Constable in the Second district, composed of the Fifth and Sixth wards. mh16 dte*

THOS. J. McMAHNON is a candidate for Constable in the Fifth and Sixth wards. mh11 dte

PRICES OF THE

**MASON & HAMLIN**

## CABINET ORGANS

HAVING vastly increased their facilities for manufacture, the

**Mason & Hamlin Organ Company**

Are now enabled to offer their well-known Organs, which are the acknowledged standard of excellence among instruments of the class, at prices of inferior work. They print their lowest prices, which are, therefore, alike to all, invariable. The following are illustrations:

Four-Octave Organs ... $ 50
The same, Double Reed ... 65
Five-Octave Organs with Tremulant, Carved and Ornamented ... 
The same, Double Reed, with Five Stops ... 125
Forty Other Styles, up to ... 1,500

All in solid black walnut. All the organs made by this company are thoroughly first-class in every respect. They will not make the so-called cheap organs at any price. The comparative superiority of their instruments is now greater than ever before, as every competent judge who will carefully examine and compare must perceive.

**Illustrated Catalogues,**

With wood cuts from photographs of the different styles, full information and lowest prices; also testimonial circular, will be sent free to any address.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 596 Broadway, New York.
For sale in Louisville by D. P. FAULDS.
no29 deod&wem

**C. CAMPBELL,**

# Merchant Tailor,

No. 65 Third st., bet. Main & Market,

IS RECEIVING HIS SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. Also Scott's Report of Fashions for sale. ap8 deod3m

# Elegant Carriages AND ROAD WAGONS.

# BREWSTER & CO.,

of

**Broome Street**

WAREROOMS,

**Fifth Avenue, corner of 14th St.,**

**NEW YORK.**

Having completed our plans for the approaching season, our customers and the public may now make selections from the largest stock of STRICTLY FINE CARRIAGES ever exhibited in this city—every vehicle being of our own manufacture and exclusively the production of our Broome-street Factory.

In addition to our stock of finished Carriages, we have a large number of duplicates in course of construction, which may be finished to order in any manner desired. These embrace all the fashionable varieties, including:

London Broughams—single and pair horse.
Circular-Front Coupes—in three sizes.
Clarences—full and three-quarter sizes.
Landaus—with and without folding glass fronts.
Landaulets—with circular and Brougham fronts.
Curtain Quarter Coaches.
Grand Victorias—on double suspension springs.
Cabriolets—single and pair horse.
Mail Phaetons, Park Phaetons.
Barouches—on plain and C. Springs.
Tandem and Dog Carts—on two and four wheels.
Together with a large variety of the

**"BREWSTER WAGON,"**

with and without tops, equal in all respects to our standard.

The public will please bear in mind that we have no connection whatever with a joint stock company of carriage dealers, organized within the past year under a name similar to our own, evidently intending in this way to identify themselves with the reputation of our firm.

**BREWSTER & CO.**

mh9 deod2m

## CORPORATION NOTICES.

**Notice.**

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE.

THE books are now opened for subscriptions to the proposed increase of the capital stock of this bank.

ap5 dtMay1 R. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.

**Notice.**

THE annual meeting of the stockholders in the Bank of Louisville will be held at their banking-house on Monday, May 1, 1871, for the purpose of electing nine directors to serve the ensuing year.

ap4 dtMay1 E. D. MORGAN, Cashier.

**Stockholders' Meeting.**

THE regular biennial meeting of the stockholders of the German Security Bank will be held at the office of the bank on Monday, the 10th inst., to elect five directors to serve the ensuing two years.

ap2 d7 J. S. BARRET, Cashier.

**Notice.**

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. Co., LOUISVILLE, March 31, 1871.

A CALLED meeting of the Stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Louisville, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May next. By order of the Board. mh31 d30 H. D. NEWCOMB, Pres't.

## INSURANCE.

# KENTUCKY & LOUISVILLE Mutual Insurance Co.,

Chartered and Organized in 1839.

**CAPITAL - - - $485,208**

WM. H. STOKES, President.

DIRECTORS:
Joseph Monks, Andrew Low, Joshua F. Speed
Wm C. Hite, J. T. Tompkins, A. B. Semple,
James Bridgeford, William Platt.
D. McNAUGHTAN, Secretary.
SAM'L L. NOCK, Solicitor and Surveyor.

**Office east side Fifth street, No. 63, over the Franklin Bank.**

INSURES against loss by Fire on Buildings and Household Furniture therein contained.

All policies are issued for a period of six years. On issue of the policy the party insuring gives his note for the aggregate premium for six years, and pays in cash only 10 per cent. of said note, and no further payment beyond the above-mentioned 10 per cent. is required, unless the company meets with losses which it has not sufficient cash on hand to pay, in which case a pro rata call is made on all premium notes. The company has made but two calls within the 14 years passed, one call of 10, and the other of 5 per cent.

Special attention is called to the following facts in reference to this company: In 1869 it was organized with a capital of less than 20,000 dollars. At the end of the first year's business, December, 1840, this was to ... ... the assets of the company have increased to 485,208 dollars. The increase has therefore been, in about 31 years, more than 20 times the original capital. During which time the company has paid losses to the amount of 328,149 dollars.

The average annual cost of insurance for the last 6 years is 26 per cent. less than the most liberal offices and over 60 per cent. less than stock offices generally.

By referring to the names of the President and Directory it will be seen that it is composed of gentlemen well known to the citizens of Louisville, as representing members of some of the oldest mercantile houses in this city, also large property owners, who have been largely interested in insurance in this company since the organization.

Persons wishing insurance would find ... to their interest to call at the company's office, No. 63 Fifth, over the Franklin Bank. ja18 eod3m&Sa

W. H. SLAUGHTER. PHILIP S. CAMPBELL.

# SLAUGHTER & CAMPBELL, INSURANCE AGENTS,

Office northwest corner Fourth and Main sts.,

**Louisville, Ky.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Imperial Fire, of London (Gold) | $8,000,000 |
| Hartford Oak, of Hartford | 250,000 |
| Andes, of Cincinnati | 1,000,000 |
| Hide and Leather, of Boston | 460,000 |
| National, of Boston (nearly) | 500,000 |
| Providence Washington, of Rhode Island | 450,000 |
| American Life, of Philadelphia | 3,000,000 |

All communications regarding the American Life to be addressed

mh8 dtf L. L. ANDERSON & CO., Gen'l Ag'ts.

## FINANCIAL.

# MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE

BY THE

**Merchants' Bank of Kentucky.**

**The Seven and Eight Year Bonds of Cass County.**

Interest 10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Price 90 and accrued interest.
The whole debt of the county is ... $ 305,000
The assessed value of property is ... 6,851,738

**The Twenty-Year Bonds of Macon and Vernon Counties.**

Interest 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Price 80 and accrued interest.
The whole debt of Macon county is ... $ 325,404
The assessed value of property is ... 5,228,131
The whole debt of Vernon county is ... $ 332,000
The assessed value of property is ... 3,062,830

The amount of debt as given above is the entire liability, though bonds for the full amount have not yet been issued.

The bonds issued have been given in payment of subscriptions to railroads, from which the counties are deriving benefits much beyond the amount of subscriptions.

The payment of interest and principal is provided for by the general law, and the subscriptions have been voted by very large majorities.

Full particulars in regard to the bonds will be given on application to

J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

Louisville, March 8, 1871.
WeFr&MosthenTu&Sa3

**SAM'L McKEE,**

# Bond and Stock Broker,

206 Main street,

**LOUISVILLE, KY.,**

BUYS and sells on commission all kinds of Securities offered in this market.

Agent for the sale of MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS. Having made, for the past two years, a specialty in negotiating Missouri County Bonds, I am prepared to furnish all information in regard to the liability and resources of the different counties.

On hand and for sale—

**Cass County Bonds**, due in 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years. 10 per cent. semi-annual interest. Price 90 and interest.

**Macon County**, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest, due in 19 years. Price 80 and interest.

**Vernon County**, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest, due in 19 years. Price 80 and interest.

After a thorough investigation the above bonds are recommended to be issued in strict compliance with the laws, and at the above prices yield a very high rate of interest.

All information given upon application to

SAM'L McKEE, Bond and Stock Broker,
mh9 ThSa&Tutf 206 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUISVILLE SALT HOUSE, 81 and 83 ... st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERR, Prop's

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth

**STEAM**

# JOBPRINTING

The attention of everybody wanting Job Printing is called to the following price-list:

**Bill Heads, $8 to $9 per ream.**
**Letter Heads, $5 to $8 per ream.**
**Note Headings, $4 to $6 per ream.**
**Business Cards, $3 to $5 per 1,000**
**Election Cards, $2 to $3 per 1,000**
**Visiting Cards, - $1 per pack.**
**Dodgers, $1 per 1,000 in large orders.**

Posters, Programmes, Store Bills, Envelops, Bills Lading, Blank Checks, Notes, in fact everything in the way of Printing, at correspondingly low prices. Call and examine specimens before ordering elsewhere.

J. B. STACKHOUSE,
Second Story Courier-Journal Building,
ap1 dtf Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth.

**The Ladd Patent Stiffened**

# GOLD WATCH CASES,

For Movements of American Manufacture, in both ladies' and gentlemen's sizes, in great variety and elegance of style and finish, and in the newly-introduced flat shape, can be had of dealers generally throughout the country. The trade supplied by the principal wholesale houses of this city. Full descriptive circulars sent on application by the manufacturers,

J. A. BROWN & CO.,
mh9 eod3m 11 Maiden Lane, New York.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Go to Kossuck's Hat Store,**

242 MARKET, 4 doors above Seventh st., south side, for the best and cheapest Hats. ap8 Sa&Su

**Louisville Chancery Court.**

Schaak & Stoeppo, plffs., vs. R. T. Durrett, Ass'e of J. H. Colston, &c. } No. 24,191.

THE creditors of J. H. Colston are notified to present their claims at my office, properly proven, on or before the 1st day of May, 1871.

ap8 d6 ROB'T COCHRAN, Com'r L. Ch'y Ct.

**Louisville Chancery Court.**

R. H. Blain, Ass'e of Ladd & Sullivan, plf., vs. Jas. M. Ladd & Chas. Sullivan, F. Boss, et al., dfts. }

THE creditors of Ladd & Sullivan are notified to present their claims at my office, properly proven, on or before the 1st day of May, 1871.

ap8 d6 ROB'T COCHRAN, Com'r L. Ch'y Ct.

**Louisville Chancery Court.**

George Merkle, plf., vs. Kast & Stoepler, &c. } No. 24,186.

THE creditors of the firm of Kast & Stoepler, the individual creditors of ... Kast, and the individual creditors of George Stoepler, are hereby notified to present their claims for settlement at my office on or before the 1st day of May, 1871.

ap8 d6 ROB'T COCHRAN, Com'r L. Ch'y Ct.

**To Still-Owners.**

ON receipt of post-office order, payable to me, with certificate of Assessor that you are the owner, giving number of house and capacity, I will send full and complete instructions ONLY for working and fermenting for alcohol by sour-mash mode. The house is bound to register as sour-mash house. I hereby warrant you to secure, if instructions are followed, from 3 to 4 gallons of pure sour-mash whisky to the bushel of corn used, and you shall use nothing but what has been used for the last fifty years in all sour-mash houses. I further warrant you to be able to run during the summer with same effects as in the winter. It yields the same product in warm climates as in cold ones.

Terms—50 bushels capacity or less per day, $25; 50 bushels or less, $30; 75 bushels or less, $35; 90 bushels or less, $40; 100 bushels or less, $50.

Address JOSHUA ELLINGWOOD, Owner of Patent No. 95,574,
ap4 Tu&Sa4 Owensboro, Ky.

**Notice of Incorporation of the Robinson Tobacco Manufacturing Company.**

ON the 14th day of March, 1871, there were filed for record, in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court, articles of incorporation for the above-named corporation. The names of the corporators are R. S. Veech, A. L. Robinson, G. Robinson, and R. S. Bayes. The name of the corporation is given above. The principal place of transacting business is Louisville, Ky. The nature of the business which is proposed to be transacted is the manufacture and sale of tobacco, and also in dealing generally in tobacco and articles of trade connected therewith. Twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) is the amount of capital stock authorized, fifteen thousand ($15,000) to be paid in ten (10) days from the time of filing the articles for record, and ($5,000) five thousand dollars in calls, at the discretion of the president and secretary.

Corporation is to begin March 15th, 1871, and continue for twenty-five years thereafter, unless sooner dissolved, in accordance with the articles.

The officers are a president and secretary, to be elected annually on the first Monday in March.

Ten thousand dollars ($10,000) is the highest debt or debt for which the corporation is primarily liable, and forty thousand ($40,000) of liability as drawer or indorsers of bills of exchange or debt for which the said corporation shall be conditionally liable, is the highest amount of indebtedness to which the corporation is at any time to subject itself.

Private property is to be exempt from corporate debts. mh15 Wed Sa8

STATE OF KENTUCKY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, } ss.

LOUIS WEBER this day personally appeared before me, the Clerk of the County Court for the county aforesaid, and deposited a sample of the two different size bottles used by him in his business in the city of Louisville. One of said bottles is described as follows: A black quart bottle, with the inscription or trade mark "Louis Weber, Louisville, Ky.," on the side of each bottle. The other is described as follows: A black, half-pint bottle, with the inscription or trade mark "Louis Weber, Louisville, Ky.," on the side of each bottle.

Witness my hand, at the Court-house, in the city of Louisville, this 29th day of March, 1871.

ap4 d10 CH. M. THRUSTON, C. J. C. C.

**Strawberry Plants.**

30,000 CHARLES DOWNING, together with a general assortment of all the leading varieties, for sale by

ap4 c6&w3 H. S. DUNCAN & CO.

**Notice.**

CITY WEIGHER AND INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.—On and after this date, and until further notice, I will be found at my office, No. 16 Third street, between Main and the river, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Persons desiring my services as Weigher or Inspector will please call as above.

Respectfully, JOHN C. GIES.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4—dtf

**300 bbls of Nelson County, Ky., Pure Copper-distilled Whisky.**

ONE year old, for sale at PHILLIPS & SCALLY'S, No. 47 Main street. This whisky is made at Nelson copper was made years ago. No lime, or patent yeast used. Drs. Wheatten and Wells, of this place, recommend it to invalids, and they have been using it for that purpose and report good results. This certifies for its purity. Age would make it more palatable and please taste, but it does not require age to make it pure. It is pure now. Just as pure as if it were many years old. I will guarantee it you use lime, &c., in the mash; any honest practical pure copper distiller will say that it is nonsense to think to make it pure by putting in a copper still. Forty-nine thirds of the copper whisky in market is not made as Kentucky pure copper was made for nearly a century in Kentucky. In this county there were about forty pure copper distilleries six years ago. Now there are but two at work in this county. I will show the grain and kind of yeast used—no lime. I am willing to make affidavit to any person wanting to purchase my whisky. New whisky for sale at my warehouse, Fairfield, Ky.

fe13 eod3m H. McKENNA.

**Chemicals.**

5,000 OZS Quinine;
200 ozs Sulph. Morphine;
50 lbs Carbolic Acid, best brands;
25 lbs Santonin;
1,000 ozs Nit. Silver;
50 lbs Sub Nitrate Bismuth;
50 lbs Hydrate of Chloral, best brands;
200 lbs Chloroform.

For sale by PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

**Drugs.**

100 LBS Gum Myrrh;
3 cases Gum Arabic;
50 lbs Pow'd Rhubarb;
100 lbs Pow'd Jalap;

For sale by PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

**Specialties.**

DEPOT for Grimault's & Rigaud's French Preparations.
Depot for Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s Preparations.
Depot for Warner & Co.'s "
Depot for Tilden & Co.'s "
Depot for Fougera's Nutritive "

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

**Hemp Seed.**

75 BAGS fresh growth of 1870. For sale by HEWETT, HARDY & CO., Louisville, Ky.
mh28 d10

## PROPOSALS.

**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 m. Saturday, April 22, 1871, for executing the following work, viz:

1. For the unfinished portions of the Kentucky-street sewer from First street to Floyd, and from the present eastern extremity of the Kentucky-street sewer through Caldwell street to Jackson street.

2. Sewer from the intersection of Second and Broadway through Broadway, Third, and York streets to the intersection of Fourth and York sts.

3. Sewer in Twelfth street from Main street to Market street.

The work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the City Engineer's office, which can be seen on and after Friday, April 14, 1871.

Bond with approved security will be required, and the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, April 1, 1871. ap2 dtd

**To Contractors and Builders.**

SEALED proposals are invited by the Board of Supervisors of Yazoo county, Miss., for the various work and material required to erect a new Courthouse at Yazoo City.

Plans and specifications prepared by Charles M. Oates, Architect, can be seen in the Chancery Clerk's office of said county from the 28th day of March to 12th day of April, 1871, by which day proposals must be delivered, the same to be indorsed "Proposals for Court-house."

Good and sufficient security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

F. P. HILLIARD, Chm'n Building Committee.
S. GALINGER, Secretary. Yazoo City, Miss.
mh25 dtAp10exSu

**Proposals.**

OFFICE OF CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., March 28 1871. }

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of this company until Monday, April 10, for constructing a line of double-track railway from the intersection of Shelby and Market streets, along Shelby to Kentucky. The iron is to be tram rail, timber of oak. The gutter crossings or water-ways are to be of oak. The work to be done under the inspection of this company and supervision of the City Engineer. Specifications of the work are on file at the office of the company.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids not satisfactory.

ap2 dtd S. M. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock m. Friday, April 14th, 1871, for the cast and wrought iron work and drain-pipe required by the city of Louisville for (1) one year.

Specifications and drawings can be seen at the office of the City Engineer on and after Friday, March 31st, 1871.

Bond with approved security will be required, and the city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, March 28th, 1871. mh25 dtd

## DRY GOODS.

***Gloves.***

250 DOZ Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, Black, White, and Fancy Colors;
500 doz Vienna Empress Kid Gloves, Black, White, Blue, Green, and Party Colors;
500 doz Ladies' Berlin Gloves and Gauntlets;
200 doz Children's " "
150 doz Men's " "
150 doz " Lisle "
200 doz Ladies' " "

For sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
ap2 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

***Hosiery.***

500 DOZ Iron-frame White Cotton Hose;
200 doz " " " " extra sizes;
1,000 doz Ladies' German White Cotton Hose;
500 " Misses " " " "
1,500 " Ladies American Plain and Ribbed Hose;
300 " Misses' " " "
100 " Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose;
200 " Mixed Cotton Hose, assorted;
500 " Men's English Half-Hose, assorted;
100 " Men's American " mixed, brown, and fancy.

Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
ap2 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

***Sewing Silk and Twist.***

1,200 DOZ 100 yard black and colored Sewing Silk;
1,000 doz 50-yard " " "
200 doz 100-yard super black Sewing Silk;
Also 1 ounce and ½ ounce Cock of the Walk Spool Silk;
A large stock of skein Silk;
A large stock of Taylor's Twist.

Received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
ap2 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

## LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS
Late Governor of Ky.

**BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,**

**Attorneys and Counselors at Law,**

Office at 165 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson Streets,

**LOUISVILLE ... KENTUCKY.**

THE above law firm, composed of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court, in which last named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts of every kind, in Louisville, but through-out Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are insured.

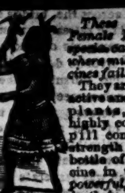
We have moved our office to No. 165, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the courthouse. ... dtf

## MEDICINES.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

ONE BOTTLE WARRANTED THE ONLY PERFECT CURE for all kinds of PILES; 2 to 4 bottles in the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, KIDNEYS, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD—entirely vegetable. Money returned in every case of failure. No failures for twelve years. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, Boston. Sold everywhere. $1 a bottle. Send for circulars, free. GEORGE H. CARY & CO., Agents, Louisville. ... Wed&Sa

# Cherokee Pills No 2



*These Pills are an unfailing Female Regulator, intended for special cases; those obstinate ones where milder and cheaper medicines fail.*

They are composed of the most active and powerful principles of plants, roots and berries, so highly concentrated that each pill contains more medicinal strength than a whole box or bottle of ordinary dollar medicine in the market. *Although powerful, yet so mild and pleasant in their operation that the most feeble can take them with perfect safety.*

☞ Price, $5 per box, sold by all Druggists.
☞ All letters seeking information or advice, will be promptly answered.

# Vegetable Cure



Cures all diseases caused by self-abuse, viz: *Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficult Breathing, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption,* and all diseases that follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

Each package contains one bottle filled with Sugar-coated Pills, and one vial filled with Medicated Powders, sufficient to make one-half pint of injection; and one Syringe.

☞ Price, $5 per package, by mail, $5 50.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

# Vegetable Remedy




*The great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the Urinary Organs, such as Incontinence of Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gonorrhœa, Gleet* and is *especially recommended in Fluor Albus (or Whites.)*

Each package contains one bottle filled with Sugar-coated Pills, and one vial filled with Medicated Powders, sufficient to make one pint of injection; and one Syringe.

☞ Price, $5, by mail, $5 50.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

☞ We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids," to every reader of this paper. Send address, with Stamp to pay return postage, and address as follows:

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
117 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
SAINT LOUIS MISSOURI.

# Sold by Druggists

mh21 dTu&Sa&weowly

**WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.**

Warner's Pile Remedy has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of blind, itching, or bleeding piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford comfort and after a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience to its use. Warner's Pile Remedy is expressly for the piles and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years' standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

**NO MORE WEAK NERVES.**

**Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic** is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those suffering from weak nerves with habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids, to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a positive cure for dyspepsia and a splendid appetizer. It strengthens the stomach and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic. For sale by druggists. Price $1.

**COUGH no MORE.**

**Warner's Cough Balsam** is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, hoarseness, asthma and consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by all druggists in large bottles. Price $1. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The balsam will cure.

**WINE OF LIFE.**

The great blood purifier and delicious drink. **Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life,** is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public—far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young and old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by all druggists. Price $1, in quart bottles.

**EMMENAGOGUE.**

**Warner's Emmenagogue** is the only article known to cure the whites (it will cure in every case). Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for female irregularities, and it may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price $1.

**Warner's Vinum Vitæ, OR WINE OF LIFE.**

This Wine is prepared to take the place of all other Bitters or Liquors known to be made up of Fusil Oil and other deleterious articles. The Wine of Life is distilled with great care, especially for those who require a healthy stimulant, and for the use of Medical Men and Nurses in the sick-room, in place of the villainous liquors now in use, and so often depended upon. In fact it is a constant complaint of Physicians in this country that it is quite impossible to procure pure stimulant liquors for their patients. We ask the Medical faculty and the public to give Warner's Vinum Vitæ or Wine of Life a trial, and we ask

**CHEMISTS AND PHYSICIANS TO ANALYZE IT,**

Then speak of it according to its merits, compare it with Whisky, Bitters, Brandy and other such articles, and see the difference. If they find the Wine of Life is pure and wholesome, and the other Liquors poisonous (which they certainly will do), then they are morally bound to prescribe and recommend the Wine of Life to their patients and friends as the best stimulant and tonic in use. We would they find it not pure and what the proprietors claim for it, let them publicly denounce it. It is the physician's duty to learn and find out which is the most wholesome stimulant for his patients, and to do so he must examine and look into the quality of each article, and learn for himself if the Wine of Life has any peculiar merits to warrant its general use. The proprietors claim the Wine of Life to be more wholesome and far

**Superior and Cheaper THAN WHISKY OR BRANDY,**

or in fact any other article in common use, and ought to be used in every family. Everybody should give it a trial. It is a new thing, only been in use about one year, yet it has already gained a great name and a wonderful sale, and whoever once tries it will always recommend it to their friends. It is peculiarly pleasant, even delicious, and any one would be crazy to take whisky, &c., if he can get the Wine of Life. It is for sale by druggists everywhere, in quart bottles. Price One Dollar. We challenge the world to produce a purer, cheaper, and nicer article than

**Warner's Vinum Vitæ, OR WINE OF LIFE.**

1y26 SaTu&Th&wly

## HOTELS.

Mrs. JO. B. ALEXANDER. C. H. HATCHER.

# NATIONAL HOTEL,

Refitted and Furnished.

**Corner Fourth and Main streets,**

LOUISVILLE, KY.

**Fare $2 50 per Day.**

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**WASHINGTON, D. C.** oc9 dly

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Seventh and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

HAS been thoroughly renovated, refitted, and newly furnished by

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of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Penn., and Columbia House, Cape May, N. J. mh25 dif*

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[illegible]

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Trains run to and from Louisville as follows: [Feb. 13, 1871.]

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Glasgow Branch—Accommodation ... ; leave Glasgow ... 

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All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ Sleeping car on ... train will be in depot and opened to passengers at 8 P. M.

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# Louisville and Cincinnati SHORT-LINE R. R.

[illegible]

SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

# GREAT THROUGH ROUTE North, East, and West.

VIA THE

**Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line**

J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

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Through cars and sleeping cars ... via Pan-Handle, ...

Tickets for sale and sleeping cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third streets, and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.
November 20, 1870.

## MEDICAL.

**A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.**

**MARRIAGE GUIDE.**

A Private Counselor to the married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

**Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.**

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

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**LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.**

*The Great Soothing Remedy.*

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It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

**DOCTOR WHITTIER,**

617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Other Physician, so successfully treats Single and Complicated, Venereal Diseases ... [illegible]

# DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., at a great advantage over others who advertise in the specialty by over twenty years' experience in his specialty than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHŒA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcers, &c., cured by ... treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking Medical advice ought to know the many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful ... cured.

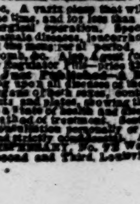
FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $5.

Best quality of ... Safes, 50 cts each—5 for $2.

Medical Pamphlet sent ... Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express. Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Hours—8 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sunday, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. ja20 dtf

# Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1836, Chartered 1861,



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes, including gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, syphilis in all its stages, scrofula, &c., seminal weakness, impotency, sexual debility, &c., and all the evil effects arising from youthful indiscretion and excesses, causing premature decay, loss of vitality, &c. A valid claim that will cure varicocele by half the time, and for less than one-fourth the cost of a private or regular physician. Special attention paid to all Female diseases, leucorrhœa or whites, obstructions of any cause ... [illegible] Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. ... eod

MEDICAL.

# H. T. HELMBOLD'S Genuine PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

## FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the powers of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

H

H·T·HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following Symptoms:

| | |
|---|---|
| Indisposition to Exertion, | Loss of Power, |
| Loss of Memory, | Difficulty of Breathing, |
| Weak Nerves, | Trembling, |
| Horror of Disease, | Wakefulness, |
| Dimness of Vision, | Pain in the Back, |
| Hot Hands, | Flushing of the Body, |
| Dryness of the Skin, | Eruptions of the Face, |
| Universal Lassitude, | Pallid Countenance, |

of the Muscular System.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes), soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE,

See Symptoms Above.

No Family should be without it.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

H·T·HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND Improved Rose Wash

CURE SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

M

USE H. T. HELMBOLD'S Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of these organs whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

H·T·HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Is the Great Diuretic,

and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

H. T. HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald-head, Sal Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a Few

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought, and now the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has its virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Sirup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

O

H.T.Helmbold's Rose Wash

An excellent Lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thousands living witnesses, and upward of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, &c. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, should stand simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its capital.

L

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles in vacuo—and are the most active measures of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benj. Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works on Medicine

D

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Beware of Counterfeits.

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H. T. HELMBOLD'S! Take No Other!

2o60



Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1871.


## SMALL TALK.

An aeronautical compass has been invented.

Iowa schoolma'ams, regardless of their pupils, have taken to onions.

Thurman is a Virginian by birth, and wears a broad grey slouched hat.

The Queen of Holland has been writing violent articles against Germany.

Mr. A. W. Matthews finds himself in the Cincinnati letter-list, "Matters Aw."

All the Republican papers have a report of Mr. Jefferson Davis' recent speech at Selma.

The Boston Advertiser does not believe Samson slew Goliah with a sling. The Advertiser, however, is edited by college graduates.

The Nevada Legislature grants railroad charters on condition that no Chinese shall be employed in constructing or operating the roads.

Doc. Simmons' heroic sacrifice has netted his family $350, all raised by subscription. Engineers disposed to be heroic will make a note.

Gambetta has declined to fight a duel with Cluseret, as he "could not meet on equal terms a military charlatan and unprincipled adventurer."

The Boston Post has gone back to its "Lou. Cour. Jour." What the Post is suffering for, is a dignified interview with some respectable type-foundry.

The Mount Sterling Kuklux, not content with hanging their murderers, pin "poetry" to the corpse. By-and-by they'll be perpetrating "resolutions" on the poor wretches.

Start a paragraph to the effect that Napoleon cut down his father's cherry tree and half the newspapers in the United States would go to the trouble of contradicting and saying it was George Washington.

The N. Y. Com. Adv. thinks the new colored page of the House "the darkest page in our history."—[Boston Post.] As the same squib appeared in this column, we now take it back. When the Com. Adv. is going to get off a joke, it ought to let somebody know.

Here is a glimpse of Chicago life—an item in the Tribune: "Another leg was found near Ogden slip yesterday afternoon. It had been torn from the trunk at the hip. The foot was incased in a heavy stoga boot. Gradually the remains of the unfortunate individual whose trunk was found at Halsted-street bridge, are being found. All that is wanted now is his head. Nothing whatever has as yet been developed as to the cause of his death."

The New York sharpers are catching more gudgeons. The circular reads: "Dear Sir—I have something of the greatest importance to reveal to you. In looking over records I have come across your name. Please answer the following question: What was your mother's maiden name? Answer immediately, and inclose twenty-five cents for answer and trouble. I remain, sir, yours respectfully, Frank Lewis, 108 Ludlow street, New York city. P. S.—No attention will be paid if twenty-five cents is not inclosed."

An escaped Cincinnatian, writing from Louisville to the Gazette, describes what he calls the "foliage" along the river, and then goes on in this truthful and childlike manner: "Louisville is but a village, in its life, energy and deportment, compared with Cincinnati. I never remarked this wonderful contrast so vividly as to-day, on my arrival. A suffocating stagnation seems to hang over it like a pall. The streets are not deserted, of course, nor is the grass absolutely growing in them, but there are so few vehicles and pedestrians to be seen that one feels a loneliness creep over him like those choking ones assured by a presence in the charred towns of Richmond, Atlanta, Columbia and Charleston immediately succeeding the war."

From George Alfred Townsend: "But upon the dark visor of Morton the strokes of Schurz raised blood. Morton's only power is in compact, tenacious statement, executive energy, the delirium of absolutism, the chicanery or party puppet work, and terrorism. He is a second-rate statesman at best, and perhaps a third-rate one. He has learned nothing for years, except the old weary round of pleasure without satiety. His information is slight, his inquisitiveness without edge, his selfishness is at the root of his will, and his will is exaggerated. No man can retain a strong will without method, any more than a mill-race can keep its force without a dam and gates. The most powerful man can soon consume himself by unrestrained appetite whether for power or folly. The true strength of the Republican party was seen when into the crowded fold of party discipline Sumner and Schurz climbed, like a couple of butchers into a hog-pen. The lightest foil in the party went after the black boar, and this was Schurz after Morton. He wounded him; he pricked him; he made a silent howl cover his face. The transparent demagoguery of the shadow of 'The Great War Governor' fell away, as it has from many other 'War Governors,' and the cool student's rapier beat down the bully's ponderous defense."

## POLITICAL.

Mr B. Winston is announced as a candidate to the Legislature from Logan county.

Dr N. C. Dille is announced as a candidate for re-election to the Legislature from Harrison county.

The Nicholas County Democratic Convention will be held next Monday, at the Courthouse in Carlisle.

C. P. Gray, Esq., of Albany, Ky., is a candidate for the Legislature in the counties of Cumberland and Clinton.

Mr. J. Ed. Kelly is announced as a candidate to the State Senate from the District of which Trigg county is a part.

Messrs. M. E. McKenzie and J. L. Humphries are announced as candidates to the Legislature from Trigg county.

The Richmond Register nominates Hon. James B. McCreary for Representative to the Legislature from Madison county.

Mr. H. C. Hooks, of Trigg county, is announced in the Trigg County Democrat as the Democratic candidate for the nomination of Register of the Land Office.

Dr. C. W. Bailey, Mr. W. W. Frazer and Captain John W. Gillum are announced as candidates for State Senator, from the district composed of the counties of Todd, Simpson and Logan.

### Third Day's Proceedings of the Kentucky State Medical Society.

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stevenson. The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

The resolution of Dr. Smith was again read and made a law.

Dr. Todd said he had at his place of residence a number of copies of the constitution of the society. It was ordered that the Secretary furnish each member of the society a copy, together with the proceedings of the society.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the State societies: To the State Society of Indiana—Drs. J. Hale, D. N. Porter and C. Rogers. To the State Society of Ohio—Drs. Kellar, W. W. Henderson and J. D. Jackson. To the Tennessee State Society—Drs. Newland, W. A. Atchison and Byrne. To the Illinois State Society—Drs. Noonan, Thompson and Brown. To the Virginia State Society—Drs. Gaillard, Bryant and Spillman.

Dr. Jackson moved that a committee be appointed to select a seal for the society. Adopted.

Dr. Dunlap offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this society approve the action of the American Medical Association in regard to the recommendation to charge a fee of five dollars for examination for life insurance." Adopted.

Nominations for delegates to the American Medical Association were continued.

A resolution that the President be empowered to appoint such delegates as signify their willingness to attend the Association at San Francisco, was again offered and adopted.

Dr. D. N. Porter thought that the Code of Ethics was not in the possession of many of the physicians of the State.

Dr. Jackson stated that the Code could be obtained from the publishers (Wood & Co., New York), at a small expense.

Dr. Henderson suggested that the Code of Ethics be published in the proceedings of this society. Adopted.

Dr. Jackson read an able and spirited paper on "Medical Office Pupilage," which was referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. Porter moved a vote of thanks to the railroad and steamboat companies, to the Madison-street Baptist Church and pastor, and to the citizens of Covington, which motion was carried.

The convention then adjourned to meet in Louisville on the first Tuesday in April, 1872.

### Napoleon to MacMahon.

Marshal MacMahon has taken up his abode in the Rue Belle Chasse. The Marshal has received from the Emperor the following letter:

WILHELMSHOHE, March 12, 1871.

MY DEAR MARSHAL: At the moment of your return to France it is my duty to recall to you the services of the army which was so unfortunately compelled to surrender at Sedan. It is not just that the officers, non-commissioned officers and men who behaved so well in the different combats that took place should be deprived of the promotion and rewards to which they are entitled. Since I became prisoner I have received several applications on this head. I have felt a real regret not to be able to do justice to them, for the army of Sedan fought well, and is the only one which has received no recompense. I think it is your duty to prepare a memorial of applications for the soldiers who were under your orders and to submit them to the Minister of War on your arrival in France.

Believe, my dear Marshal, in my sincere friendship. NAPOLEON.

## DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

### The Democracy of New York, the Democracy of New England and the Democracy of Ohio to the Democracy of the South.

### Wood, Adams, Thurman, English, Blair, and Hoffman on the Situation.

### "NO MORE MISTAKES."

[From the New York World.]

For the last three or four years the World has been (to borrow an apostolic phrase) "instant [i. e. urgent] in season and out of season" in trying to impress upon the Democratic party the wisdom of hanging its lights on the bow of the ship to disclose the rocks and quicksands to be shunned in its course, instead of hanging them on the stern to cast back a useless glare on the tumultuous waters through which it has passed. Like most givers of unsought advice, we have sometimes been repaid with a kind of recognition that was not quite agreeable; but so undoubting is our confidence in the force of truth, and the certainty of its final triumph, that we have not felt disposed to

"Bate a jot
Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer
Right onward."

We have aimed to discharge our duty as a sentinel of the Democracy. Our opportunities for watching the drift of public sentiment have been as good as those of any Democratic statesman and better than those of any other journal of the party. We weigh our words and speech with deliberation, and therefore claim nothing beyond better opportunities, leaving to others, assisted by the progress of events, to say whether we have used our opportunities with judgment. We are compelled, by the exigencies of our business as journalists, to spend a great deal of money in collecting information, and to keep up wide and diversified relations with public men. A metropolitan journal is a reservoir into which information flows through a thousand channels. It is fed with suggestions, teased with complaints, benefited by judicious and pestered with impertinent advice, in a stream so unremitting that by balancing abuse against commendation it has pretty reliable means of estimating the set of the political tide.

We have no reason to regret the persistent, but we trust not discourteous, urgency with which we have counselled sobriety of judgment and the acceptance of accomplished facts. We have the satisfaction of knowing that the whole Democracy of the State of New York indorses our views without a dissenting voice among its responsible leaders or in any representative Democratic journal. Governor Hoffman's advice, in his last annual message, to drop dead issues, is cordially responded to by the whole party in New York. What he recommended in general terms, other eminent New York Democrats have enforced by specific statements relating to some of the inflammatory topics of past agitation. One of the most recent utterances in this vein was made by Mr. Fernando Wood in his able speech on the Kuklux bill. Mr. Wood is as little of a trimmer as any man in the country. His whole public career has been marked by extraordinary nerve, vigor, and political courage. He has never wavered in his intrepid support of Southern rights. But his position in Washington and the opportunities for various intercourse he enjoys by his social talents and liberal hospitality, enable him to take an enlarged view of the political situation and of the state of public sentiment in all parts of the country. With his ripe experience and trained political sagacity, he sees the folly of reviving bygone issues. In reply to some impertinence of Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Wood made this clear and emphatic statement:

Sir, if there is any foundation for the alleged altercations it is because men like the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelly) would go among them uttering incendiary speeches and inflaming and agitating them to a war of races! I never felt more indignant in my life, I never felt more like committing a breach of decorum or an infraction of the rules of the House, than I did yesterday when I listened to the harangue of that member. I desire to call the attention of the House to this remarkable statement: AT THE CLOSE OF HIS SPEECH OF YESTERDAY ON THIS BILL HE ASSUMED THAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, WHEN IT OBTAINED POWER, WOULD DISFRANCHISE THE NEGRO. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS NO DESIRE TO INTERFERE WITH THESE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION WHICH GIVE FREE AND EQUAL SUFFRAGE TO ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WOULD GIVE TO THE COLORED RACE ALL THE POLITICAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS WHICH THEY WOULD GIVE TO ANY OTHER CLASS OF THE PEOPLE; but we do object that they shall be made a political engine for the accomplishment of wicked purposes. We do object that inflammatory speeches, such as were made yesterday by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, should be made to them to excite them against the Democracy and their former masters, so as to get up in the Southern States a war of races, and perpetuate the political ascendancy of the party now in power. That is what we object to. THE DAY IS SPEEDILY COMING, AND I HOPE HAS ALREADY COME, WHEN THE COLORED RACE OF THE UNITED STATES WILL ASSUME THEIR POSITION IN THE COUNTRY AS FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS; THAT THEY MAY BE ALLOWED TO JUDGE OF MEN AND PARTIES AND PRINCIPLES FOR THEMSELVES; THAT THEY MAY FIND AMONG THEIR OWN CLASS ABLE AND PATRIOTIC LEADERS, WHO WILL SAY TO THEM: "BE NO LONGER THE INSTRUMENTS OF DEMAGOGUES." I BELIEVE THAT AMONG THE COLORED MEN ARE FOUND THOSE WHO ARE PATRIOTIC, HONEST AND RATIONAL.

Nor is it among the New York Democracy alone that this view is entertained. Senator Thurman, who stands in the foremost rank of debaters and statesmen, and commands universal esteem and confidence, is as remarkable for his moderation in counsel as for his skill and vigor in debate. The judicious platform adopted by the Ohio Democracy last year is understood to have been due to his wise advice. Among the Democratic statesmen of New England none stand higher than Governor English and John Quincy Adams; the moderation of both is well known. "But what of Senator Blair?" We conceive that the position of this gallant and chivalrous Democratic leader is not well understood. It is not safe to go to the Republican newspapers to learn the views of any Democratic statesman who is strong enough to be dreaded by political opponents. Gen. Blair, with political courage as unflinching as Mr. Wood's, holds substantially the same views on the question of negro suffrage, as was shown in his recent letter to the editor of a Southern journal which we copied the other day. Now that the negroes are in possession of the suffrage, Gen. Blair wishes the experiment to be fairly tried in a spirit of justice and liberality to the colored race.

"But General Blair professes to stand by his Broadhead letter." True, the Republicans have undertaken to bully him on that subject, and General Blair is about the last man to retreat in the presence of bullies. He shrinks from no responsibility which he has fairly incurred; he will never mortify his friends or elate his enemies by eating his words in consequence of a taunt. If that bygone letter had not been flung in his teeth, he would probably have never made a public allusion to it again. With a magnanimity as signal as his courage, he has accepted the personal consequences to himself, but has been careful of the interests of the party. During the Missouri election, which resulted in so great a triumph, General Blair proclaimed no war against the reconstruction acts or the new amendments; but after the Legislature met and he was an avowed candidate for Senator, and his opinions could interfere only with his own personal prospects, he scorned to compromise his manhood for the sake of an office. When the Broadhead letter was thrust in his face by a Republican he squarely accepted all the consequences which might result from defiant adherence to it. Even his political enemies were constrained to respect his gallant bearing and manly pride. General Blair is a man of judgment and sagacity, and does not advise the Democratic party to go into the next election on the bygone issue of negro suffrage.

We call attention to the growth of Democratic sentiment in this direction, because, as it is evident that the party will abandon the negro-suffrage issue, it is expedient to do it with decision and unanimity. The time has come when it should be fully understood by the South that the Northern Democracy do not intend to fight that battle over again, and that no Democratic victory in the North will bear such a construction. After the splendid triumph in New Hampshire some of the Southern journals seemed to entertain such hopes, and perhaps our narrow escape from defeat in Connecticut was necessary to sober their judgment and save them from a fatal delusion. On a wise platform constructed of living issues we can, with reasonable effort, elect our candidate for President. But we have no such superfluous strength that we can afford to make mistakes. The party has been so often defeated by an indiscreet plank in its platform as to justify considerable solicitude on the subject. If the Republicans were permitted to make our platform for us they would put into it the very things which a few blind or quixotic Democrats have been recently advocating in the Southern press. We protest against the folly of doing just what our enemies wish us to do.

## THE RETURNING GERMANS.

### Receiving the Home-Coming Victors in Germany.

[Herald Cologne Letter.]

About seven o'clock the festive train rushed in. The carriages were decked with green boughs, and on some of them were inscribed the words "express for home" or for "mothers," as the Germans prettily say it. A few months back and the carriages that passed through that station, laden with cheerful, strong men, all hastening to the front, bore the inscription "express for Paris," and that express was certainly not a mere expression. But how much fuller of happy promise is their present address! This train contained pioneers of the landwehr, of the Fourth army corps, six officers and 419 men in all. After all their suffering and toil these men looked uncommonly hearty, healthy and happy. Their shakos were adorned with green boughs, perhaps a little withered by the time they reached Cologne. But then it was understood that these branches had been plucked before Paris; so, withered or not, great was the triumph in the wearing of the green. The committee met them in the station and greeted them heartily, and the warriors descended from their train and filled the place with a sort of cloud of uniform and ringing arms and shining accoutrements and wreathed helmets. They were accompanied to their breakfast, to which doubtless they did ample justice, German appetites being of a most gigantic size. They stopped for some hours at Cologne, and then got into their train again to go on to Magdeburg, whence they are to be officially dismissed to their homes. Long may they stay in them!

DEMONSTRATIONS AT MULHEIM.

Mulheim, the near neighbor of Cologne, has not been, in its patriotic rejoicings, behind any of its sister cities near that much-disputed Rhine, which is always rushing onward in such haste that it seems afraid some of the belligerents should catch it before it reaches the sea. Mulheim has come out strong in the fire line—cannons, fire-works, illuminations, and torches, simultaneously and with great effect. It was on the 4th that these rejoicings took place. As everybody knows who knows anything, these things never can be accomplished without that august but mysterious power—a committee. That as poets usually invoke the muse before they cast themselves upon an ocean of rhyme, so any place which wants to condole with anybody, or relieve anybody, or rejoice over anything, must invoke a committee. Herr Schmidt and Herr Schuyders and Herr Somebody else might not be very imposing called by their own proper names, but make a sort of Herr Soup of them, and two or three more Herrs, and call them by that name of might, "the committee," and "what are the wonders that they cannot do!" In Mulheim the result was effective in the extreme, and that wearisome newspaper hero, "the oldest inhabitant," is said to have declared that never was any fete celebrated with such an entire unanimity and joy as this peace fete, in his recollection of the place. The great sensation of the Mulheim festivities was a grand

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION

of one thousand citizens, who paraded the streets with their flaming torches, while cannons roared, bells pealed, and the town burnt into a brilliant illumination like flowers of fire opening on the brow of night. The torch procession was headed by the respectable and respected civic authorities, the burgomaster and the town clerk, then came the guilds and corporation with their flags, the College of Preceptors, the principal schools and the citizens. Among the flags was a veteran belonging to the Shooters' Union, which had been the

"LAND STORM" FLAG

in 1813. The procession sparkled through the streets, and everybody of course was all alive and every house was lighted up, and finally the torch-bearers assembled round the steps of the "Rathhaus," whence the burgomaster (Blis his name is) made a speech to the vast multitude. Do not ask what he said. It is difficult to address any crowd coherently, but standing on steps with a torch in your hand, cannon thundering near you, peals of bells stunning you, fireworks going off with an impertinent whizz close by you, and a sea of torches waving, flaring, glaring round you—why, Cicero himself could not have gone in for much of a speech, and Demosthenes would have found his stutter return. However, whatever the burgomaster said or did not say, you may be sure that

GLORY, PEACE AND FATHERLAND

were heard from his lips; and what more should the people desire to hear? And when, in conclusion, he called for three cheers for "Kaiser and Konig Wilhelm" the crowd joined in with hearty good will.

The proceedings terminated with a banquet in the Casino Hall, after a day of great jubilee but of most correct demeanor on the part of the Mulheimers.

## SHILOH.

### Was the Army of the Ohio Kept Back by Professional Jealousy?

### DOCUMENTS.

[Communication in Cincinnati Commercial].

The meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, on the anniversary of the battle of Shiloh, may afford an appropriate occasion for an inquiry into the events preceding and during the same, ever since in dispute, because suppressed by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, which suppression it has been charged was allowed because such an inquiry would have developed evidence of the facts—

First—That the Army of the Ohio was kept back by professional jealousy of reputation to be obtained in an expected battle.

Second—That the front was left exposed thirty-six hours without cavalry pickets, or any defenses whatever, to invite and insure an attack, expected to result, as it did, in the promotion of an officer who had the highest political influence in his favor at Washington, and claims, and truly claims, that he was not surprised that day.

In evidence of these charges can be adduced advice or orders given to the advance of the "Army of the Ohio," that it was not wanted till the 7th, though the whole army might have been at Pittsburg, if required, on the 5th of April, 1862.

That such portions of this army as arrived at Savannah on the 5th, at noon, were not sent forward, though General Sherman has stated on oath that there was reason to expect an attack on the 3d, and on the 4th there was every reason to expect an attack on the 5th, which was prevented by the heavy rains the day before. That gaps left in the front for the Army of the Tennessee were kept open while that army was kept back, and on the 5th. The cavalry and artillery of Sherman's Fifth Division was on that day withdrawn to the rear, and the battery taken from the Second Brigade of Sherman's Division, near two miles from his center, was not returned at all.

That Sherman's pickets were withdrawn or driven to within half a mile of the camp on Saturday, and picket stations less than a mile from his front were occupied all of Saturday, the 5th, after 7 a. m., by rebel troops, and with one or more pieces of artillery, remained unmolested, though these facts were reported at the division headquarters early in the afternoon.

And, further, it is clearly proven by the division reports of the battle of Shiloh that at 4½ p. m. of the 6th two divisions of the Army of the Tennessee had been captured or dispersed, the right wing driven back to Snake creek bridge, and the left to the river near the landing, leaving but two regiments, the 20th and 17th Illinois, with any organization at that time, as stated by General McClernand's official report.

In further proof of which, notwithstanding General Sherman's assertions to the contrary in the United States Service Magazine of February, 1865, can be adduced General Grant's message, as follows:

"APRIL 6, 1862.

"Commanding Officer Buell's Army—Near Pittsburg:

"The attack on my forces has been very spirited since early this morning. The appearance of fresh troops in the field now would have a powerful effect, both by inspiring our men and disheartening the enemy. If you will get upon the field, leaving all your baggage on the east bank of the river, it will be a move to our advantage, and possibly save the day to us. The rebel forces are estimated at over one hundred thousand men. Respectfully, U. S. GRANT."

Showing the imminent danger of the Army of the Tennessee, and that there was but a mere possibility of saving the day about noon of the 6th, when it was written—which danger, as is proven by the following extract from General Grant's report of the battle, would have eventuated in the loss of the landing, transports, &c.

Extract from General Grant's report:

"HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, PITTSBURG, April 9, 1862.

"At a late hour in the afternoon a desperate effort was made by the enemy to turn our left, and get possession of the landing, transports, &c. As there is a deep and impassable ravine for artillery and cavalry, and very difficult for infantry, at this point, no troops were stationed here, except the necessary artillerists and a small infantry force for their support. Just at this moment the advance of Major-General Buell's column, a part of the division of General Nelson, arrived, and the two Generals named both being present, an advance was immediately made upon the point of attack, and the enemy were driven back."

This report confirms and is confirmed by the following extract from the official report of General Ammen, who was in command of the advance brigade of the Army of the Ohio:

"HEADQUARTERS TENTH BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION, April 10, 1862.

"SIR: In obedience to orders I have the honor to report the part taken by the Tenth Brigade, &c.

"April 6.

"At 1 p. m. the Tenth Brigade marched from Savannah the battle-field, &c.

"Reaching the top of the bank with the Thirty-sixth Indiana, General Grant directed me to send that regiment to support a battery, less than a quarter of a mile from the landing. The Thirty-sixth marched promptly and had been placed in position but a few minutes when the enemy attacked the battery and was repulsed.

"The enemy continued to assail the battery until the close of the day with a large force, but were repulsed by the Thirty-sixth with great coolness and gallantry.

"The Tenth Brigade was the advance brigade of the Army of the Ohio."

This evidence at once disposes of the assertion in the United States Service Magazine of January, 1865, that our troops were in no danger at 4 p. m. of the 6th; that General Buell's troops took no essential part in the first day's fight, and that General Grant was at Sherman's quarters at 5 p. m. of that day.

T. WORTHINGTON,
Late Colonel Forty-sixth Reg't O. V. I.

[NOTE.—The following note from General Ammen also settles the question as to whether the Army of the Tennessee was hastened forward or kept back:]

"CINCINNATI, April 5, 1871.

"Colonel T. Worthington:

"DEAR SIR—You ask me at what time the advance of the Fourth Division reached Savannah, Tennessee.

"The brigade I commanded (Tenth) arrived at Savannah, Tennessee, before 12 o'clock m., April 5, 1862.

"When the division left Columbia, Tennessee, General Nelson directed me to conduct the march so as to reach Savannah, Tennessee, Monday, April 7, as we were not wanted there before that time.

"The roads were good, the weather pleasant, and good camp grounds favoring, the daily marches were greater than required to reach Savannah at the time stated, which will answer for reaching that place the 5th.

"If necessary the march might have been more rapid without fatiguing the troops or leaving the trains behind.

"Very respectfully, G. AMMEN."

Small-pox is so common a disease among the Japanese, especially in winter, as to excite but little attention. The reason of its great prevalence is found in the fact that the Japs regard it so little that they never destroy their infected clothes or take any other measure to prevent its spreading; but with each returning winter they bring out their old clothes, reeking with the past winter's infection, so that the return of the disease is as periodical and regular as the returning seasons. This winter it is more virulent than usual, and has assumed an epidemic form at Hiogo and at Yokosama.

The following marriage notice appears in the Bangor Whig: "In South Molunkus, by Rev. Hugh Reed, Col. J. F. Twitchell, of Oldtown, and Clara L. Clemens, of South Molunkus. No cards, no cake, nobody's business. Clam chowder this evening, March 29. Friends and relatives are invited."

There is a graveyard in Monson, Mass., in which are buried nine brothers, all who have arrived at man's estate, the eldest being 79 and youngest 58 years old. All but one left a family. More remarkable still is the fact that they are all buried within forty rods of the spot where they were born.

In a brief temperance article the other day, a Western paper attempted to say something about "the chief point in the battle," but the perverse types got it "the chief pint in the bottle."

## MENOTTI GARIBALDI.

### An Interesting Interview with the Insurgent General—His Faith in the Red Republic—Thiers' Government a Sham.

### What He Knows of Italy.

[World London Letter, March 21.]

I had to address the general in French, for I found he was absolutely ignorant of our language. His French, indeed, had a decided accent, and he seemed sometimes at a loss for a word. The following conversation ensued:

Reporter—Pointing to a copy of the morning paper which lay on the table—"Sad news from Paris, General."

Menotti—Sad, if you like; but to me certainly not unexpected.

R.—One is at a loss, though, to understand these wheels within wheels of political movement. This particular one, for instance, would seem to be a republic turning on a republic; and to what end?

M.—Say, rather, a real republic vindicating itself against a sham one. Who has given the present Assembly the right, which it seems clearly about to assume, of deciding on the future form of government in France. Certainly not the electors, for they did not vote on the constituent question—were not called upon so to vote. They voted solely on the question of peace or war.

R.—But surely the men they chose might fairly be supposed to represent their political views?

M.—By no means. A candidate was not asked for his views on the constituent question. He was not told to vote for monarchy, republic, or empire, but for peace or war. Having voted according to his mandate his function was fulfilled, and in so far as the present movement tends to compel M. Thiers to dissolve the present Assembly and counsel the electors anew as to the form of government it has my warmest sympathy.

R.—Public opinion is disquieted about it, nevertheless, for there is an uneasy feeling that but half of its programme is revealed, and that, while the Republic is its war-cry, its secret watchword is communism.

M. (with disdainful energy)—An invention of the priests; a paltry trick over and over again exposed, and yet forever repeated (after a pause), and with what effect I have reason to know.

R.—Your name, General, is certainly associated with the apostleship of the communistic faith.

M.—Listen! I have always regarded communists as robbers. Will that do? How can good be shared in common, when one man does the work of ten and another swallows the drink of twenty? What Paris is fighting for now may be perhaps summed up in one word—the Commune (with a better smile). The priests find it easy too add another syllable, and not one person in a thousand, alas! cares to find out the difference. The Commune means decentralization. It means the government of the people by themselves, and not by a sham providence installed in the bureaux. It means that the people who inhabit a city have a right to choose their local governors, to control their own police, to themselves constitute their own military force, and to become the sources and the depositories instead of the mere instruments and playthings of power. If public opinion refuses to understand this so much the worst for it; for it can never bring itself into accord with the revolutionary sentiment, and without such accord society cannot be at rest, let Messieurs the priests try to lull it as they may. Ah, those priests, those priests!

R.—You found them in your way, then, in France.

M.—At every turn their influence haunted us, thwarted us, ruined us.

R.—Have you never thought of the possibility of a reconciliation—of the means by which it might be brought about? Your programme and theirs is equally—according to your showing on both sides—conciliation.

M. (bitterly)—There can be no reconciliation with them. They have affirmed it; and we feel it. But Italy, under its present government, does not yet seem to have learned this truth, and so is still trying to twist its rope of sand—the Papal guarantees.

R.—And why not?

M.—Why not? Because the Papal guarantees are an attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable. The Pope will never consent to anything less than a sovereign power in Rome, and how can his sovereignty exist side by side with that of the Italian people, which alone ought to be enthroned there?

R.—The King's letter to the Pope seemed to express a different hope.

M. (derisively)—He might have saved his ink. Any real conciliation between the Papacy and the revolutionary or any other eminent idea is impossible in the nature of things. It is a struggle for precedence, and that is as much as to say it is a struggle for life. What is true of Rome in this particular instance is true of the whole world. The two ideas clash. Which shall exterminate the other? The priests saw this in France lately and they chose their part.

R.—But surely their's was not the only influence against you?

M.—No! Perhaps if all could be told something must be set down to the jealousy of M. Gambetta. Our army of the Vosges never numbered anything over thirteen thousand men.

R.—But the reinforcements?

M.—A crowd of undisciplined, half-armed Mobiles, weak exactly in proportion to its numbers.

R.—It was enough to have made you quit France despairing of the republic.

M.—You need no more despair of the Republic because of temporary defeat than of the coming sunrise because you happen to be sitting in the dark. The Republic must triumph. I will pit my faith in that any day against the priest's belief in the destined universality of his sway. But success has its laws, and the pathway to it has ever run through the gate of suffering and humiliation. We are no visionaries; believe that of us. We know what forces are arrayed against us, and we know also what we have to do to conquer them. Above all, we know what we want; not the stars out of heaven or the horns of the moon, but a freedom and dignity and wisdom for each and all of mankind, priceless indeed in worth, but quite possible of human attainment. We differ from our friends, the priests, in this, among other things, that we do not pretend to mark the bounds of the capacities of the human spirit. We do not pretend to discern the limits of its effort. We demand only that it shall have free play. Our Republic will clear the ground for it, nothing more. I have told you that I am no disciple of communism, but I do not tell you that the Republic may not tend that way, because I pretend to no gift of prophecy as to its development. Look at your own country. Can the learned among you do more than hazard a guess as to the final result of the great experiment which you are conducting before the eyes of the world? All that we want is to be as you are, to be allowed to bring the same freedom of mind and of movement to bear on the great problems of life. We demand no impossible sacrifice of society. They calumniate us who say otherwise. We do not ask it to suffer death that it may be born again. Violence and war are never our end, though they may sometimes be our most unwelcome means. We ask only that it shall suffer its spirit to be molded anew by yielding lovingly, trustfully to all powerful influences which must in the end reshape it whether it will or no. But everything in its turn, and to every man the labor of the hour. Our concern is not an ideal state of society, but in every respect a real, possible, practicable, tangible one—the republic, the government of the people by the people to the end the people see fit; the republic peacemeal to begin with, if you will, in this or that country first, and then where else it may; but finally the republic universal, and with it peace and more than peace, brotherhood and love—solidarity; but the solidarity of the chain in which every part has free play without diminishing the strength of the whole; not the solidarity of the iron bar, the true image of your centralized governments, call them popedoms or empires, as you will. But (smiling) this is a sermon.

R.—By no means. Go on.

M.—No; there is nothing more to say. Enough has been said. I wish that as much had been done.

R.—The General, your father, has no intention of visiting England, I suppose?

M.—None that I know of. He will probably stay at Caprera.

R.—The quiet of the place must be very welcome to him after the excitement of the last few months. I should imagine that, to say nothing of his age, his wound must make all bodily activity exceedingly laborious to him.

M.—Not at all. He has a stiffened ankle-joint, nothing more. He cannot walk far, but he can still ride well when once he is helped into the saddle.

R.—And Ricciotti Garibaldi? Was it true, by the way, that he sent a letter to the Prussian General to soothe his amour propre as to the loss of his colors?

M.—Quite true. The colors were found under a heap of Prussian bodies on the battle-field. They were as bravely defended as they were fairly won.

What followed was of no public importance. The General conducted me to the door at the close of our interview and cordially wished me adieu, leaving on me, so far as he was personally concerned and apart from his opinions, a decidedly agreeable impression.

## GERMANY.

### The Holy Alliance—Bismarck in Disgrace—A Squabble, and the Chancellor in a Huff.

[New York Times Berlin Letter.]

The Emperor, in the recollections of olden days, which he confesses to in his letter to the Czar, is said to desire to follow up the second victory over France by similar measures as were adopted fifty-six years ago, after the first, and to revive the "holy alliance" between the potentates (now all Emperors) of Russia, Prussia and Austria, an alliance that I hope I may not insult your readers by explaining, was directed far more against internal enemies, the press, demagogues and liberal aspirations than against foreign foes. That policy may have answered very well fifty-six years ago, until it was upset by the tide of revolution setting in from France, but the population now considers itself too far advanced in political independence for a recurrence to it. Gossip has developed the tale into a perfect scandal, which I repeat without any further comment than that it comes from otherwise good authority, but it is not generally, or at least not professedly, credited in Berlin, though every one speaks of it.

The almighty Emperor-maker, Count Bismarck, is reported to have fallen into disgrace, or something very like it, with his master. It was observed that he arrived not only before the Emperor, but perfectly unexpectedly, as if he himself had only made up his mind at the last moment. Still, that might be explained; but on his arrival in Berlin, the capital of strict etiquette and unswerving Court rule, his Excellency was taken no notice of by the Empress for three or four days, and only then summoned to an audience, which, by rights, he should have been on the very first day. The story worked up out of these materials is this: Count Moltke and Gen. Von Roon were dissatisfied with Count Bismarck's terms of peace; they took several exceptions to them, and were especially indignant at being cheated out of their triumphal entry into Paris. A squabble ensued; the Chancellor appealed to the Emperor; the Emperor sided with the discontented Generals. The Chancellor, in a huff, ordered his special train, and posted off to Berlin suddenly and unexpectedly. There he sulks now, and will sulk for some months to come at Varzin, until his master again learns to value his services, and restores him to his ancient place of favor. The reconciliation will be facilitated by both his adversaries quitting the field, both contemplating their resignation of office. Both are old, and have had hard work to do during the last decennium. Gen. Von Roon began his career without a farthing, and earned what he wanted, beside his pay, by lessons, or literary work, or something of that kind. All that he wished to acquire before his retirement into private life was a small country house, with a garden attached to it. 1866 brought him a handsome estate, and 1871 will bring him still greater wealth. Both officers will have a great deal of work to do still before they can retire—work connected with the late war—but their intention to resign is considered certain. General Von Podbielski is named as General Von Roon's successor in the War Office.

A gentleman lately became ill of pneumonia in Washington. His physician, a gentleman of great attainments and fame, resided in New York, and the sick man was anxious that he should be consulted. A telegraph wire was taken into the invalid's room, and, the New York doctor being summoned to the telegraph office there, the Washington physician attending the patient informed him of the state of the case, and even enabled him to feel the patient's pulse by causing the wire to vibrate as the pulse did. (The doctor kept one hand on the sick man's pulse and the other on the telegraph key, so every beat was transmitted.) The case being thoroughly diagnosed in New York, the necessary prescriptions were sent thence to Washington. The attack, though violent, soon yielded to the treatment, and the patient is now convalescent.

## Railway News.

### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

St. Louis Express leaves Bridge Depot at 9 a. m. Returning, arrives at Bridge Depot at 7:50 p. m. Through Mail and Express leaves New Albany Depot at 6 a. m. Returning, arrives at Bridge Depot at 10:40 p. m.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

| Leave. | | Arrive |
|---|---|---|
| 3:10 A.M. | Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.) | 11:20 P.M. |
| 8:05 A.M. | Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.) | 6:15 P.M. |
| 3:55 P.M. | Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.) | 12:30 P.M. |
| 11.00 P.M. | Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.) | 5:35 A.M. |
| 5:55 A.M. | Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.) | 6:40 P.M. |
| 3:20 P.M. | Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.) | 10:40 A.M. |
| 4:55 P.M. | Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.) | 8:05 A.M. |

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

| Leave Lou'lle | Sundays excepted. | Arrive Lou'lle |
|---|---|---|
| 8:05 A.M. | Express (Daily) | 10:45 A.M. |
| 3:55 P.M. | Mixed Train (Daily) | 6:20 P.M. |

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

| Leave. | | Arrive |
|---|---|---|
| 9.00 A.M. | No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.) | 11:10 P.M. |
| 6:20 P.M. | No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.) | 8:00 A.M. |
| 12:30 A.M. | No. 5 Nashville Expr., (Daily.) | 1:40 P.M. |
| 8:30 A.M. | No. 13 Livingston Exp., (Daily except Sunday.) | 3:10 P.M. |
| 3:30 P.M. | No. 17 Bardstown Ac., (Daily except Sundays.) | 8:30 A.M. |

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

Elizabethtown for Horse Branch Station, 56 Miles, Leave at 2:30 P.M. Arrive at 11:30 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 8:35 A.M. | No. 12, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.) | 8:15 A.M. |
| 3:20 P.M. | No. 5, Express. (Daily.) | 1:40 P.M. |
| 11:20 P.M. | No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) | 11:55 P.M. |
| | Sunday special from Indianapolis | 1:40 P.M. |

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 8:15 A.M. | Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.) | 6:30 A.M. |
| 3:15 P.M. | Cincinnati (Daily except Sunday.) | 1:30 P.M. |
| 5:00 P.M. | St. Louis (Daily) | 8:45 P.M. |
| 11:00 P.M. | Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.) | 10:45 P.M. |

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

The March earnings of the Union Pacific will approximate $540,000.

The County Court of Saline county, Ill., has extended the time for completing the Cairo and Vincennes road two years from August 1st, 1871, and all the counties along the line have replaced their subscriptions except Alexander.

The Owensboro Monitor says: An additional fine locomotive, from the Baldwin (Philadelphia) Works, for the Owensboro and Russellville Railroad, will arrive next week. Seventy tons of iron rails will be received here to-day.

A proposition is being agitated in Canada, looking to the construction of an interoceanic railroad, to connect the Atlantic seaboard with San Francisco and the orient, to pass from sea to sea through British territory from Halifax to Vancouver's Island. On Wednesday last Sir Geo. E. Cartier proposed in the House of Commons to aid its rapid construction with $1,500,000 a year.

The earnings of the Iron Mountain road for the month of March were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Passengers | $33,864 20 |
| Freight | 106,215 03 |
| Express, mail and miscellaneous | 4,472 12 |
| Total earnings month of March, 1871 | $144,553 35 |
| Total earnings month of March, 1870 | 103,954 98 |
| Increase March, 1871 | $40,578 37 |

The Carlisle (Kentucky) Mercury says: "Parks, Dorsey & Co., the contractors for the railroad work between this point and Millersburg, have pushed the enterprise with remarkable activity. On Saturday the masonry work of the last bridge on their line of operations was completed, and the timber for each bridge is framed and ready to be placed in position. The work in every respect is being prosecuted rapidly, and will be completed in a short time. We hear also very favorable reports of the operations on the line between Carlisle and Maysville. The weather is indeed favorable for work, and everything is going on finely. Captain Slicer wants more hands to work in the tunnels."

## River News

### BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | BEN. FRANKLIN | 10 A.M. |
| Cincinnati | GEN. LYTLE | 4 P.M. |
| Henderson | TARASCON | 5 P.M. |
| Madison | LEONORA No. 2 | 1 P.M. |
| Tenn. River | LeCLAIRE No. 2 | 5 P.M. |
| St. Louis | CHAMPION | 12 M. |
| New Orleans | GLENCOE | 5 P.M. |
| St. Paul | S. S. MERRILL | 5 P.M. |
| Nashville | EMMA FLOYD | 4 P.M. |

### ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gen. Buell, Cin. | United States, Cin. |
| Nat. Williams, Madison | Morning Star, Hend. |
| Sandy, Troy, | Pink Varble, White river |

### DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gen. Buell, Cin. | United States, Cin. |
| Nat. Williams, Madison | Morning Star, Hend. |
| C. B. Church, N. O. | Falls City, Green river. |

The weather yesterday was very warm, with the mercury ranging from 75 to 80 degrees. The greater portion of the day it was perfectly clear, but late last evening it was cloudy, with good prospects for rain. The river is stationary, with 6 feet 2 inches in the pass down the Indian chute, and 8 feet 2 inches in the canal. There were but few arrivals or departures, and but little freight moving to any quarter. The Charles Bodmann is still hard aground on the falls below the bridge, with slim prospects of her getting off soon. She, however, lays straight and easy, and is not likely to be seriously damaged. Special telegrams to the COURIER-JOURNAL report the condition of the weather, and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers at various points.

The Emperor and Tom Reese and barges were due last night from St. Louis.

The Robt. Mitchell, Capt. R. M. Wade, departed for New Orleans with a slim trip.

The LeClaire No. 2 will leave the city wharf this evening at 5 o'clock for Tennessee river.

The Tarascon is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving the Portland wharf at 5 p. m. sharp.

Capt. Alonzo Moury, commander of the steamer Fannie Brandeis, is in the city prospecting.

The R. C. Gray is at the city wharf and will leave for all points on the Arkansas river at 4 p. m., this day.

The steamer Tobacco Plant, plying between Ripley and the Kentucky shore, sunk last Thursday night.

A dangerous snag has been taken from the channel of the river opposite Catlettsburg by the snagboat Zebra.

The Blue Wing, Capt. Sanders, will be found at the city wharf this morning, and leaves for Kentucky river at 3 p. m.

The Glencoe arrived from New Orleans late Thursday night, and will leave this evening at 5 o'clock, from the Portland wharf, on her return trip.

The latest news from Lake Pepin is that the river is clear of ice above, but the lake itself is solid and threatens to remain so for some time yet.

The steamer Pink Varble, Capt. Parmele, arrived from White river yesterday with a fine trip. She will leave on her return trip next week.

The St. Marys has changed her destination from Arkansas and will go to New Orleans. She will be down Monday morning and leave at 5 p. m., with Capt. John Woodburn in command.

The Emma Floyd will be down this morning, and leave the city wharf at 4 p. m. for Clarksville and Nashville, giving through receipts to all points on the upper Cumberland river at low rates.

Alf. Cutting, of Metropolis, has entered into a contract to build for the Wiggins Ferry Company, of St. Louis, two large transfer barges, each 210 feet long, 25 feet beam, and 4 feet 8 inches depth of hold.

The Leonora No. 2, Capt. Garrett, with W. T. Graham in the office, will back out for Madison and Carrollton at 1 p. m. this day. The Leonora makes regular tri-weekly trips, leaving here Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 1 p. m.

The new steamer S. S. Merrill will be down this morning, en route for St. Louis and St. Paul. She has engagements here for 30 tons of Government freight for St. Paul and a lot of whisky; also 1,200 barrels of cement for the Upper Mississippi.

The Des Arc, now lying at Memphis partly dismantled, is awaiting a towboat to bring her to Louisville, where she will be torn to pieces and her machinery transferred to the new White river packet now building for the Elliotts by D. S. Barmore.

The St. Louis express packet Champion, Capt. Geo. H. Alkoke, will be found at the city wharf this morning, and will leave for St. Louis at 12 m. The Champion has excellent accommodations for passengers and stock. She gives through receipts to all points on the upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers at the usual rates.

Capt. B. C. Levi received two telegrams yesterday, one from Capt. Hicks King, saying that the Kate Kinney would arrive here last night, and leave on her return trip to New Orleans next Tuesday. The other one was from Capt. Thomas Shields, saying that the Susie Silver would arrive to-morrow morning, and leave for New Orleans Tuesday evening next.

The Memphis Avalanche of Thursday says: "The river fell 8 inches since yesterday, and 7½ feet in all. The banks loom up several feet above the water level, and look quite respectable again. The upper Mississippi is very low; so is the Missouri, and news from the North reports light snows in the higher latitudes which favors the general opinion that we will have no more high water this season. Steamers at St. Louis in from the foot of Lake Pepin, report only four and a half feet on the rapids, a very unusual thing for the season. The packets are compelled to lighter over the lower rapids. Arkansas and White rivers are both high, with full ten feet in their channels all the way to the head of navigation."

The Vicksburg Herald of Tuesday says: "The levee was the scene of considerable excitement last Sunday evening, the Big Sunflower having been set on fire by some one. Captain Stevens, commander of the boat, says he was asleep in the texas when the alarm of fire was given. He hurried down to the boiler deck and saw the flames spreading rapidly over the cotton, and seizing a bucket of water threw it on the fire. Several more buckets were passed him which materially checked the progress of the flames. Messrs. Mattingly, Flowerree & Co.'s tug, which was at hand, rendered considerable assistance, and not only helped to subdue the fire, but swung the boat around, the head line of the Sunflower having been cut by somebody. About forty bales of cotton were thrown overboard, which was mostly recovered afterward in a damaged condition. The cotton was set fire to at the lower tier, and was evidently done by some one in a skiff or other boat. The officers entered protest yesterday."

The Pittsburg Commercial of Thursday says: "The rise in the river was altogether unexpected, and caused a good deal of activity along the landing. The boat-store men and all who are engaged in the coal trade appeared to have their hands full. The following boats will take their departure this day, and if the water holds out others will follow. The present run amounts to 1,733,000 bushels:

FOR LOUISVILLE.

| Towboats. | Barges and Flats. | Bu. |
|---|---|---|
| Diamond | 12 | 140,000 |
| Veteran | 7 | 90,000 |
| Lioness No. 2 | 13 | 100,000 |
| N. J. Bigley | 13 | 120,000 |
| Sam. Parker | 8 | 100,000 |
| Lion | 10 and 3 flats | 125,000 |
| Tom Rees No. 2 | 11 | 135,000 |
| Sam Clarke | 12 | 138,000 |
| Veteran No. 2 | 7 | 75,000 |
| Stella | 10 | 130,000 |
| Total | 101 | 1,333,000 |

## Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY EVENING, April 7.

Financial affairs have been very quiet to-day. There is no press for money, but there is no lack of employment for funds. The rates of discount on gilt-edged paper are 9 per cent. to regular customers, but 10 or 12 is charged to outsiders seeking accommodation.

EXCHANGE—Is a little more quiet, but there is a decline in price.

GOLD—Has been dealt in lightly to-day. The New York Gold Board adjourned to observe Good Friday as a holiday, in consequence of which we received no dispatches.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.—The market here is quiet, and in the absence of New York telegrams we omit our usual quotations.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—This has been an exceedingly dull day in locals, no transactions of moment having come to light. Nashville railroad stock is offered freely at 79¾, but the orders on the market are only for small lots. There is some inquiry for Bank of Kentucky stock and Western Financial Corporation stock, but there is very little for sale.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS.—The New York Times has for some time past been actively engaged in bombarding the rich men of New York, and to the conspicuousness which great wealth always obtains for its possessor, the Times has superadded an amount of odium which has contributed vastly to bring such men as Astor into unwelcome prominence before the public; but having played upon that chord as long as its vibrations attracted the attention of those who don't like rich men, the Times suddenly changes its tactics, and, in a recent issue, under the caption of the Duty of Merchants, says:

The facts lately printed in these columns, disclosing the amazing apathy of a large part of the educated and wealthy classes of the Metropolis in regard to their political duties and responsibilities, ought at this juncture to be solemnly considered. There is no doubt not only that free institutions in New York are in serious peril, but that much of what is most valuable as the product of such institutions has already been sacrificed.

The evils of which the Times complains, it now admits, are in a great measure due to bad men, and because the opulent and cultivated classes neglect their political duties, while for weeks together the Times has made the most distinguished representatives of this class of citizens the target for flings and jeers. The sincerity of these attacks will be questioned when placed in juxtaposition with the following:

The merchants and other influential persons of business and property—in short, all who have anything to lose—must shake off their sloth, and put their hands to the work of reformation without delay. We have no wish to be thought alarmists, or to exaggerate in the slightest degree the dangers of the situation; and our warning is given under the conviction that financial ruin, if not a subversion of representative institutions, will surely follow if the classes we have named do not forthwith awaken to a sense of their duty, and press vigorously to the rescue.

It seems that the situation has become so dangerous that the pulpit has become interested, and the Rev. Mr. Hepworth, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, has been engaged to bring about a reform. This gentleman recently thundered from his pulpit to merchants and business men as follows:

"It is your duty, your bounden, solemn duty, to see that you never neglect your duties to the country, to the Government, and especially to the city. You should be willing to do your share of the work and not neglect it. The country, the city, and the Government suffer from your neglect of your political duties. You are aware that the government of this city, if not the country, is rotten to the core; that the city is governed by a set of buccaneers; and that the great majority of those in power care nothing for honor or justice. There is a system of pilfering from beginning to end carried on in all the departments of the public service. And whose fault is it? Yours in a great measure. You never vote except you are dragged by main force to do so. It is no use for you to say that you cannot do anything. You have not tried, and you ought to be ashamed for not making an effort. You care more for your bills of lading than for the country. That is the secret of it. You have not done your duty. The merchants of New York are morally and politically cowards. That is the plain English of it. If the men who wield the money—the merchants of New York, without distinction of party—if they were to stand together and the banner of purity—of political purity—they would in thirty days hurl those bad men from their places. If you want America to endure as a republic, you must do your duty at the ballot-box; you must give a part of your time and energy to your country. There must be no more shirking; stand squarely up to the work, and all will be well."

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

For the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river Furnished by the Board of Trade:

| Articles. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| Apples, green, bbls | 25 | 47 |
| Bacon, tcs | 48 | 99 |
| Bacon, casks | 122 | 56 |
| Butter, pgs | 31 | 17 |
| Barley, sacks | 171 | |
| Bagging, pcs | 1 | 1 |
| Cotton, bales | 2015 | 191 |
| Cotton Yarns, bdls | 7 | 7 |
| Coffee, bags | 331 | 170 |
| Cheese, bxs | 5 | 30 |
| Candles bxs | | 72 |
| Cement, bbls | | 2720 |
| Corn, sacks | 100 | 83 |
| Cattle, head | 15 | 3 |
| Dried fruit, pgs | 81 | 175 |
| Eggs, bbls | 42 | |
| Flour, bbls | 105 | 414 |
| Feathers, sacks | 12 | |
| Hides, bdls | 317 | 146 |
| Hogs, head | 151 | |
| Hay, bales | 69 | 187 |
| Horses, head | 22 | 7 |
| Iron, pig, tons | 560 | 106 |
| Lard, tcs | 26 | 105 |
| Lard, kegs | 65 | 14 |
| Malt, sacks | 40 | 331 |
| Mules, head | 7 | |
| Molasses, bbls | | 14 |
| Mackerel, pkgs | | 41 |
| Nails, kegs | 581 | 357 |
| Oil, bbls | 202 | 67 |
| Oats, bags | | 17 |
| Pork, bbls | | |
| Pork, pieces | 631 | 523 |
| Potatoes, bbls | 108 | 241 |
| Rye, sacks | 281 | |
| Sugar, hhds | 31 | 17 |
| Sugar, bxs | 185 | 183 |
| Seeds, bags | 22 | 112 |
| Tobacco, hhds | 644 | 95 |
| Tobacco, boxes | 54 | 228 |
| Whisky, bbls | 175 | 97 |
| Wheat, sks | 783 | 1 |
| Wool bags | 31 | |

## The Markets.

ALCOHOL—The market is steady, and we quote in bbl lots at $1 85@1 90.

APPLES—Are in good demand, and prime and choice qualities are worth $5@8 per bbl.

BROOMS—Are quiet at $1 75@3 50 per dozen, and stocks are ample.

BEESWAX—Is unchanged, and prime lots command 27@28c per lb on arrival.

BARK—Is steady, and dealers are paying $12@15 per cord and $75 per car-load.

BUTTER—Country butter is firm at 27@30c for prime to choice lots. Western Reserve butter is dull at 30@33c.

BROOMCORN—The market is steady and sales are made at $60@85 per ton.

BAGGING—The market is quiet and sales are made at quotations. We quote 2 and 2¼-lb hemp and flax bagging in round lots at 21@21½c per yard, cash on the spot; for future delivery 23c is demanded.

BAGS—Are dull. We quote 2, 2½ and 3-bu seamless cotton at 30@32½c; 4-bu burlaps at 19@20½c; gunnies range from 19@22c for bales and resewed.

BEANS—Are nominal, and we quote common white at $1 50@1 60 per bu and navy at $1 75@2 per bu.

CEMENT—Is firm at $1 65@1 90 per bbl.

COTTON YARNS—Are quiet and prices are unchanged. We quote No. 500 at 13@14½c; No. 600 at 11@12c; No. 700 at 9@10c. Pound yarns are steady at 27@30c. Candlewick and carpet-chain are held at 27@30c per pound.

COOPERAGE—The market rules steady with a fair request. Pork barrels are selling at $1 75@2.

COAL—The market is well supplied. We quote Pittsburg by barge-load at 11c, and boat-load at 16c; to the city trade at 17c. Pomeroy coal is held at 9c by the barge-load.

COFFEE—The market is steady, and prices are unchanged. We quote the range of common to fancy styles at 16½@22c per lb. Java 24@26c; Laguayra 19@20c.

CORN MEAL—Is in favorable request, and we note a decline in kiln-dried. We quote bolted at 70@75c per bu loose, and kiln-dried at $3 50@3 75 per bbl.

CANNED GOODS—Are very quiet. We quote peaches 2-lb cans at $2 35@3; tomatoes $2 25@2 40.

CANDIES—Are in fair demand and prices are steady. We quote double refined at 16@18c; fancy candies range from 10 to 40c per lb.

COTTON—The market continues quiet, and under advices from New York and Liverpool depressed. Transactions are of limited importance. We note sales to-day of 29 bales. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling | 13¾@ |
| Low middling | 12¾@ |
| Good ordinary | 11¼@11½ |
| Ordinary | 9¾@ |

CANDLES—Are in good demand and prices are reported steady. We quote full-weight star candles at 16@17c; 12-oz at 12@13c; 11-oz at 11@12c; tallow candles at 12@13c.

CHEESE—Stocks are very light and prices are firm, with an advancing tendency. Ohio factory cheese would readily command 17@17½c.

DRY GOODS—Trade in this department, though moderately active, is not up to estimates. The demand is chiefly for staple articles and prices are undergoing but little change. We quote brown sheetings at 11¾@12c per yard for standard brands. Fine brown sheetings range from 10 to 13c; Osnaburgs 12½ to 18c. Bleached sheetings and shirtings range from 12 to 18c, as to quality and width. Canton flannel 16@18c. Prints have been scarce and we quote at 7½ to 11c for well-known brands. Tickings sell at 21 to 35c per yard. Stocks include a full line of styles, and dealers are fully prepared to meet the wants of the trade.

DRIED FRUIT—The market rules steady with a fair demand. We quote half peaches at 11@12½c; quarters at 8@9c. Dried apples are in good demand at 4@5½c.

EGGS—The market is weak with liberal receipts and prices rule firm at 12@13c per doz on arrival. We note sales 2,000 at 12c.

FISH—Is in fair request and prices are unchanged. We quote No. 1 mackerel, medium bbls, at $23@26; No. 1 kits at $2 75@3 00; and other numbers in proportion. White fish are steady at $7 75@8 per bbl; cod fish at 6¾@7c per lb.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are steady. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Oranges, per box | $6 00@6 50 |
| Lemons, per box | 6 00@6 50 |
| Layer raisins, per box | 3 50@3 75 |
| Figs, per pound | 15@ 20 |
| Zante currants, per pound | 14@ 15 |

FURS AND PELTRIES—The market is weak and prices are unchanged. We quote.

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime Raccoon Skins | 35@45c |
| " Mink " | $1 50@3 50 |
| " Opossum " | 5c |
| " Gray Fox " | 20c |
| " Wild Cat " | 25c |
| " Otter " | $3 50@4 50 |
| " Beaver " | 50c@$1 |
| " Muskrat " | 5c |
| " Deer, " per lb | 15@25c |
| " Sheep, " wool on | 40@90c |

FERTILIZERS—Are in good request and prices rule steady at quotations. We quote land plaster at $2 75 per bbl; Peruvian guano at 7c per lb; Baughs' phosphate at 2½@3c per lb.

FLAXSEED—We have no change to note in prices, and dealers are paying $1 70 per bushel.

FEATHERS—Are steady, and dealers are paying 68@70c per lb for good to choice.

FLOUR—Is more active, and prices rule steady. Sales to-day include 950 bbls assorted grades. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine | $4 75@5 00 |
| Superfine | 5 25@5 50 |
| Extra | 5 50@6 00 |
| Extra family | 6 00@6 50 |
| A No. 1 | 6 75@7 00 |
| Fancy | 7 50@8 00 |
| Rye flour | 5 75@6 00 |

GINSENG—Is unchanged, and prime lots command 70@73c per lb.

GRAIN—WHEAT—Is still in active demand, and the light arrivals at this point are readily taken at full quotations. Stocks of winter wheat are known to have been largely drawn upon, and farmers are firm in their views. Sales to-day include 1,600 bushels of red at $1 45. We continue to quote red wheat at $1 25@1 35 per bush on arrival, and white at $1 35@1 40 per bushel. Sales of red and white are made from store at $1 40@1 50 per bu.

CORN—We have no change whatever to notice in the corn market. Dealers are well prepared to meet the wants of buyers, and liberal sales to the local trade and for shipment are reported. We quote shelled corn in bulk at 55@57c on arrival, and from store at 60@63c, and at 68@70c per bu, sacks included, by the car-load, and delivered. Ear corn is held at 55@57c per bu on arrival, and at 60@63c per bu from store.

OATS—A fair demand is a feature of the market, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote at 57@60c in bulk on arrival, and 60@63c per bush from store, including sacks.

RYE—The market is firm. Dealers are paying 96@97c per bushel on arrival, and sales are made from store at $1 05@1 00.

BARLEY—Is in fair demand and prices are unchanged. We quote fall barley at 95c; spring at 80@85c per bushel.

MALT—Is in good demand, and sales of spring malt are made at 95c; fall at $1 17@1 20; rye at $1 10, and barley malt at $1 10 per bushel.

HIDES—The market is in fair demand and receipts are liberal. We quote dry flint at 18@19c, dry salted at 16@17c, and green salted at 9@9½c per pound.

HAY—The market is well supplied, and the various grades are selling on the wharf at $10@17 per ton, and delivered on the cars and from store an advance of from $1@2 per ton is charged. We note sale of 100 bales choice timothy at $18 on cars.

HOMINY—Is unchanged. We quote at $4 25@4 50 per barrel. Grits are steady at $5 25@5 50 per barrel.

IRON AND STEEL—We have no change to make and dealers report a good demand. We quote:

Bar, lb, S C. 3¼@4; bar, lb, C C. 4@4¼; Hoop, coopers', 5¼@6; Sheet, 5¼@6¼; Boiler, 8@9; Nail rod, 9@9½; Castings, 4@5½; Pulleys, 5@9.

STEEL—Cast, per lb, 20@25; American blister, 11@12; German, 13@15.

PLOW-WINGS AND SLABS—Steel plow slabs 9@10c; iron plow wings, 6¼c; steel plow wings 9@10c; iron plow slabs 6c.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES—We quote horse shoes at $5 50@6 00 and mule shoes at $5 50@7 00.

LIME—Is in fair request at $1@1 10.

LUMBER—There is no quotable change in lumber. We quote clear white pine, 1 inch, at $50@55.

LEATHER—Stocks are ample and prices remain unchanged. We quote oak and hemlock sole at 30 to 39c; Buffalo slaughter 34@35c; harness 38@40c; city kip at 70c@$1 25; city calf $1 25@1 35; bridles per doz at $54@72; skirting 42c per lb.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—There is a moderate demand, and prices are nominal. We quote Virginia brands at 63c@$1 15; Kentucky and Maryland at 63@75c per pound.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair request for New Orleans molasses at 64@75c per gallon. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various brands are made at 55c@$1 15.

NAILS—The market is firm. We quote 10 to 40d nails at $4 50@5 00 per keg; other sizes with the usual advance.

ONIONS—Are dull at $2 50@3 per bbl.

OFFAL—Is in good local demand, and prices are fully maintained. We quote bran at $20; shorts $22, and shipstuffs and middlings at $24 to $30 per ton.

OILS—The market is firm, with an advance in linseed. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed oil | 1 00@1 05 | Gasoline | 20 @ 25 |
| Lard oil | 1 00@1 15 | Bank oil | 65 |
| Lard oil, No. 2 | 90@1 00 | Straits oil | 70 @ |
| Coal oil | 23@ 25 | Lubricating | 30 @45 |
| Benzine | 15 | | |

PEANUTS—Are quiet and prime lots command 7@7½c per lb.

PAINTS—Are steady. We quote prime white lead at 11½@12c; No. 2 at 8 to 11c.

PROVISIONS—The condition of the provision trade of this and other Western markets is well calculated to produce despondency in the minds of dealers. Prices, though not declining rapidly, have gone below expectations, and the market has shown an unusual degree of apathy, even for this season of the year. The demand for consumption is limited to the urgent wants of the country, and no one seems to have sufficient confidence in the immediate future to invest his money in hog products. Under these circumstances trade is dull.

MESS PORK—It is difficult to quote the market. The lowest sales we have heard of have been at $20 50; but jobbers are asking $21 00@21 50 on orders.

BACON—Is weak and quiet, and sales reported to-day are of small importance. We quote shoulders at 8@8½, 10¼@10½c; clear sides at 11@11½c.

HAMS—Are in moderate request and unchanged. We quote sugar-cured at 16@16½c, and plain hams at 15c.

BULKMEATS—We have light and unimportant transactions to report, and quote shoulders at 7c; clear-rib sides at 9¼c, and clear sides at 9½@10c, loose.

LARD—Is steady at 12¼@12½c for prime leaf in tierces, and 13¼@14c in kegs.

POTATOES—Are in fair request at $3 50@3 75.

POULTRY—The market is unchanged. We quote live chickens at $2 50@4 00.

RICE—Is steady. We quote at 9@10c per lb.

SALT—Stocks are ample and prices rule steady, and we quote small bbls at $2 00; small do. dairy at $3 00; small bbls table salt at $3 50@3 75.

SUGARS—There is a good demand for all grades of sugar and dealers have not revised their quotations for several days past. We note sale to-day of 36 hhds N. O. sugar to go to Detroit, Mich., at 9¼@11c. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Common New Orleans sugar at | 9 @ 9½ |
| Fair do | 9½@10 |
| Fully fair do | 10 @10½ |
| Prime do | 10½@11 |
| Choice do | 11 @12 |
| Demerara | 12 @13 |
| Crushed, powdered, and granulated | 14 @15 |
| A coffee | 13¾@13¾ |
| B coffee | 13¼@13½ |
| C do | 13 @13¼ |
| Extra C | 12¾@13¼ |
| Circle C | 12¼@12¾ |
| Yellow | 11¾@12¼ |

SEEDS—Are in fair demand. We quote clover at $5 50@6 00, and timothy at $5@5 50.

SOAP—The market is firm. We quote German No. 1 at 8@8½c, No. 2 at 7@7½c, and rosin at 5¼@6c. Yellow erasive soap at 10c, and Russian at 9@10c per pound.

STARCH—Is nominal, and we quote the various qualities at 5@8c per lb.

SORGHUM—Is unchanged at 45@50c per gal

TIN PLATE—The market is firm. We quote from $10 to $18 50 per box, as to brand.

WOOL—We quote unwashed at 31@32c and tub-washed at 50@55c per lb.

WHISKY—Is in moderate demand at 86@87c per gallon, tax paid.

## Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The sales to-day at the six auction warehouses amounted to 304 hhds, and the following is the warehouse classification and prices obtained:

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 69 hhds: 6 hhds Daviess co. leaf at $10 50, 7, 7, 6 10, 10 and 6 45; 5 hhds Daviess co. lugs and trash at $5 55, 5 15, 4 45, 4 40 and 4 40; 4 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $9 50, 6 70, 6 85, 6 70 and 6 10; 7 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $5, 5 15, 5 25, 5 05, 5 05, 4 85 and 4 90; 15 hhds Spencer county trash (Ind.) at $4 65, 4 50, 4 30, 4 35, 4 55, 4 80, 4 60, 5 05, 5 30, 5 05, 5 05, 5 05, 4 85, 5 15 and 5 75; 4 hhds Metcalfe county lugs at $5 50, 4 95, 4 95 and 5 35; 10 hhds Green river lugs at $5 10, 5 15, 5 15, 4 90, 5, 5, 4 95, 5, 5 and 5 15; 6 hhds Green river leaf at $9 50, 7 50, 7, 6 10, 6 20 and 7 60; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at $6 50; 1 hhd Simpson county leaf at $6 60; 1 hhd Simpson county lugs at $5 45; 6 hhds Webster county leaf and lugs at $6 20, 6 60, 5 55, 5 15, 4 50 and 5; 2 hhds Warrick county leaf at $7 and 6 10.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 74 hhds: 4 hhds Virginia bright wrappers at $40, 40, 37, 35; 6 hhds Daviess county leaf at $7 85, 9 20, 8 80, 8 30, 8 60, 6 40; 13 hhds Daviess county lugs and trash from $4 40 to $6 10; 4 hhds Henderson county leaf at $8 30, 8, 6 90, 7 60; 2 hhds Henderson county trash at $5 65, 4 60; 3 hhds Ballard county common leaf at $7 30, 7, 7 50; 3 hhds Ohio county leaf at $7, 6 50, 7 50; 5 hhds Ohio county lugs and trash at $6, 5 55, 5 20, 4 75, 4 70; 3 hhds Breckinridge county lugs and trash at $5 25, 5, 4 90, 4 85, 4 70, 4 75, 4 70, 5; 3 hhds Marion county lugs and trash at $5 60, 5 40, 5, 5 05, 4 60, 4 55; 3 hhds Todd county leaf at $7 10, 6 20, 6 10; 1 hhd Todd county lugs at $5 25; 4 hhds Indiana trash at $5 25, 5 15, 4 25, 4 55; 4 hhds black fat at $7 30, 7; 2 hhds Marion county lugs at $5 15, 4 65; 2 hhds Hart county lugs at $6 25, 5 85; 1 hhd Taylor county common leaf at $6 20; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at $8 25; 1 hhd Trimble county trash at $4 70; 1 hhd scraps at $1 35.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 64 hhds: 3 hhds Ohio county leaf at $13 25, 7 20, and 7 85; 2 hhds Ohio county lugs at $5 65 and 5 60; 8 hhds Todd county leaf at $10 00, 8 20, 9 30, 9 70, 9 80, 8 20, 8 80, and 9 20; 8 hhds Todd county lugs at $6 90, 5 30, 6 60, 6 70, 5 90, 5 70, 6 00, and 5 45; 10 hhds McLean county factory lugs at $5 10, 4 75, 4 85, 5 50, 4 80, 5 10, 5 60, 4 65, and 5 30; 7 hhds Logan county leaf at $5 80, 5 20, 5 60, 6 20, 5 05, 6 50, and 5 00; 5 hhds Adair county lugs at $5 95, 4 90, 4 90, 4 90, and 6 20; 9 hhds Breckinridge county factory lugs at $4 65, 5 00, 5 50, 5 00, 4 90, 5 10, 4 75, 5 10, and 5 95; 2 hhds Taylor county lugs and low leaf at $7 70, 5 65, and 6 70; 3 hhds Metcalfe county lugs at $6 40, 5 45, and 5 30; 2 hhds Marion county lugs at $6 86 and 5 15; 2 hhds Green county lugs at $5 80 and 5 00; 3 hhds Green county medium to good leaf at $7 30 and 9 20.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 45 hhds: 5 hhds Barren county leaf and lugs, $8 40, 6 90, 5 20, 4 75, 5 10; 16 hhds Warren county common leaf and lugs, $7 50, 6 80, 6 30, 6 70, 6 20, 5 70, 5 65, 5 30, 5 10, 5 10, 4 60, 5 65, 5 60, 4 90; 2 hhds Green county common leaf and lugs, $6 90 and $5 50; 7 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs, $8 60, 6 20, 5 60, 5 65, 5 60, 4 80, 5 80; 4 hhds Simpson county leaf and lugs, $7 30, 7 30, 5 10, 5 20; 5 hhds Metcalfe county leaf and lugs, $6 50, 5, 5 95, 5 70, 5 05; 2 hhds Butler county common leaf and low lugs, $6 20 and 4 75; 2 hhds Daviess county common lugs, $5 15 and 5 10; 2 hhds Daviess county common leaf, $6, and 6 50.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 22 hhds: 7 hhds Indiana new lugs at $4 50 to 5 90; 5 hhds Tennessee new lugs at $5 35 to 5 70; 1 hhd Tennessee new leaf at $8 25; 1 hhd Logan county new lugs at $5; 2 hhds Logan county new leaf at $6 90, 7 40; 7 hhds Daviess county new lugs at $4 30 to 5 40; 1 hhd Monroe county new leaf at $7; 1 hhds Breckinridge county new lugs at $5 15 to $5 40; 3 hhds Breckinridge county new leaf at $6 10 to 8 20; 1 hhd Trimble county new lugs at $4; 1 hhd Trimble county new leaf at $7 70.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 20 hhds: 1 hhd Christian county leaf at $17 50; 1 hhd Logan county leaf at $7 30; 1 hhd Robertson county lugs at $5 15; 1 hhd Grayson county lugs at $4 90; 1 hhd Grayson county leaf at $7 10; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $6 50; 1 hhd Logan county leaf at $7; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $5 10; 1 Hart county leaf at $7 80; 1 hhd Logan county leaf at $7 70; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $5 30; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at $5 75; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at $7 60; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at $6 10; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at $5 50; 1 hhd Indiana lugs at $5 25; 1 hhd Trigg county leaf at $9 20; 2 hhds Trigg county lugs at $5 65 and 5 15; 1 hhd Meade county lugs at $5 35.

## Louisville Live Stock Market.

REPORTED BY SOUTHERN STOCK-YARD COMPANY.

LOUISVILLE, April 7, 1871.

CATTLE—At the first of the week cattle were more plentiful than for some time back, and as high prices were not obtained as the week previous; and since Monday there has been but little done in the cattle trade, and prices have declined from 50 to 75c per 100 lbs gross. There are but few remaining on the market unsold; and those that come for Sunday's and Monday's market will not have much opposition. Prices have ranged this week for thin and rough at from 3 to 3¾c, common to good, 4 to 4¾c, good to the best grades of butchers' stuff 5@5¾c, and for No. 1 smooth, nice steers and heifers that are well fatted 6@6¾c. Shipping cattle sell at from 5 to 6c; for oxen and for steers weighing 1,400 to 1,600 lbs, well fatted, 6¼@6¾c.

HOGS—This class of stock has been more plentiful than the previous week, the market gradually declining all the time, and but little doing, the Eastern market being such that shippers could not operate, and on account of drovers having to depend entirely upon home trade, there has been a dull, heavy feeling during the entire week, and the market is from 25 to 50c lower per 100 lbs gross than last week's quotations. They ranged this week for thin, light hogs at from 5¼ to 6¼c, and for heavy, well-fatted corn-fed 6¾ to 7c. 250 in pens unsold.

SHEEP—There are but few of this class of stock coming in at present; those that come are readily disposed of at fair prices. Thin, mixed lots, per head, sell at from $2 50 to $3 50; and by the pound, for nice butcher sheep, 4¾c to 5¼c; heavy, well-fatted sheep, weighing from 110 to 130 pounds, 5¾c to 6¾c.

HORSES AND MULES—There are but few of this stock going to the Southern market the past week. The last reports are that good broke stock can be sold at fair prices. Young stock hard to sell.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cattle | 385 |
| Hogs | 387 |
| Sheep | 773 |
| Horses and mules | 185 |
| Total | 1,730 |

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

CATTLE—The market at the beginning of the week ruled active, but the receipts continued liberal and in excess of the demand, which was confined to home consumption, so that about the middle of the week prices gave way from 25c to 50c per cwt., and the market closes very dull, with a considerable number left over unsold. A good many of the cattle offered consisted of old rough oxen, not suited to the trade. The closing prices are, for the best quality of butchers' stuff and shipping cattle, 6¼@6¾c; good, 5¼@6c; fair, 4¾@5¼c; common, 3¼@4c.

HOGS—The receipts are in excess of the demand and prices are 50c per cwt lower. The quality offered consists altogether of light to medium grade and sell at 5 to 6¼c extra. Butcher stuff would sell higher.

SHEEP—Are in fair demand but prices a shade lower. Good shipping sheep, weighing 110 lbs and over, 5¼ to 5¾c; light stock 4¼ to 4¾c.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cattle | 534 |
| Hogs | 819 |
| Sheep | 1,005 |
| Total | 2,349 |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK April 7.—Cotton, there was no market to-day. Flour is dull and the market unsettled; receipts 7,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $6@6 40; common to good extra $6 50@6 65; good to choice $6 65@7 25; white Western extra $7 25@7 65; extra Ohio $6 70@7 35; St. Louis $6 80@9 00. Rye flour is easier at $4 70@6 75. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky, the market is dull and prices are lower at 90¼@90½c. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 26,000 bushels; new spring $1 57½@1 60; red and amber $1 60@1 65. Rye, Barley and Malt are quiet. Corn, the market opened firm but closed dull; receipts 74,000 bushels; Western mixed 78@80½c; yellow 80½@81c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; receipts 9,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 68@72½c. Hay, Hops and Coffee are unchanged. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm; Cuba 9¾c. Molasses and Rice are quiet. Petroleum, crude 13¼c, and refined 23¼c. Mess pork is dull and prices have declined: new mess $20 25; prime $17 50@17 75; prime mess, new, $18@18 50; seller May $20@20 25. Beef is dull: mess $10@15; extra mess $15 00@17 00. Beef hams 24@31c. Tierce beef, prime mess $26@27 50; India mess $28@32. Cut meats are dull; hams 11½@14c; shoulders 8¼@8¾c. Middles are nominal. Lard is steady; prime steam 11@12¼c, and kettle rendered 12¾c; seller May 12¼c. Butter, the market is steady with a moderate demand: Western 13@20c and State 20@40c. Cheese is dull and prices unchanged at 11@15½c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping at $6 50@6 75 for shipping grades of extra. Oats, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower: Western and Ohio 68@72c. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; mixed Western 78@79½c. Eggs, the market is dull and prices are drooping: fresh 14@15½c.

DRY GOODS—The market is less active in view of the observance of Good Friday. In prices there is but little change to observe. Amoskeag dark and light stripes are 1c lower. Golden Ridge brown sheetings are down to 8c; Indian Head 30 inch do 10c; Massachusetts E 9½c; Bates 46-inch bleached sheetings 12c; Forestdale muslins 14½c. New York glazed cambrics 8½c. [illegible] Garner's prints are advanced to 9½c; sheetings to 9c, and American and Manchester, in select styles, bring 10½c.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Cotton, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect; middling 14¼c. Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; family $6 30@6 50. Wheat, the market is steady with a moderate demand at $1 38@1 41. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 57c. Rye, the market is dull and prices are nominal at $1 04@1 06. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand. Barley, the demand is good at full prices; choice fall $1. Coffee, the demand is good at full prices; prime 18½c; sales of 680 sacks. Sugar, the lower grades have advanced; New Orleans 9@11¼c. Molasses, the demand is fair and market firm; prime 65@68c. Linseed oil, the demand is fair and market firm at $1 00. Lard oil is quiet and unchanged in every respect at $1@1 05. Eggs, the heavy receipts depress the market. Butter is dull and prices are drooping; fresh 30@31c. Cheese, the demand is fair and market firm; factory [illegible]17c. Seeds, there is only a limited jobbing demand; the season is nearly over. Mess pork is dull and prices are unchanged at $20@20 25. Lard is dull and prices are drooping; 11¼@11½c. Bulk meats are dull and prices are drooping, holders are asking 7c, 9¼c, 9c and 9½c for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides. Bacon is dull and prices are drooping; holders are asking 7¾c, 9¾c and 10½c shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Hogs, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at $6@6 50. Tobacco, the market is steady with a moderate demand, but prices are unchanged. Whisky, the market is quiet and prices weak.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Flour, the market is dull. Wheat, No 2 spring, the market is dull and prices have declined ¼@1c; $1 27½@1 27¾ cash and $1 27¼@1 28 for seller April; this afternoon the market was heavy at $1 28. Corn, the market is dull and prices have declined 1c; sales at 54¼@55c; this afternoon the market was heavy at 51¼c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Rye, No 2, the market is dull and prices are easier at 93¼c. Barley, No 2, prices are nominal at 78c. Highwines are active at 86c. Mess pork is quiet and 12½c lower at $19 37½@19 50 cash and $19 62½ for seller May. Lard is quiet at 11¼@11½c. Dry-salted meats are quiet; short clear middles 9¼c. Hogs, the market is dull and prices are weak at $5 70@6 25. Cattle, the market is fairly active but prices are 10@15c lower at $4 65@7. Freights to Buffalo are dull at 5¼c for corn. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,800 barrels of flour, 10,000 bushels of wheat, 40,000 bushels corn, 18,000 bushels oats, 3,000 bushels rye, 1,000 bushels barley, 22 head hogs. Shipments, 5,000 barrels of flour, 191,000 bushels wheat, 168,000 bushels corn, 4,000 bushels oats, 350 bushels rye, 485 bushels barley.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Flour, the market is quiet and prices are weak; choice superfine winter $5 35, choice extra winter $5 85; double extra winter $6 00@6 35. Wheat, spring Iowa is firm at $1 23@1 37½; winter is dull and prices are drooping; strictly prime to choice red fall $1 53@1 64. Corn, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; 50@52c for mixed in bulk. Oats, the market is firmer; No 2 mixed 54c; mixed in sacks 54@55c. Barley, prices are easier at 90c@$1 15 for spring. Rye, the market is lower; No 2 95c. Whisky is dull at 87½c. Provisions are dull and prices drooping; mess pork $19 62½; order lots $20. Bacon, shoulders 7½@8c; clear rib 10¼c; clear sides 10¾@11c; hams, sugar-cured plain 15@15½c and canvased 13¾@16c. Lard is dull and prices are nominal at 11¼c. Hogs, the market is lower at $5 50@6 25. Cattle, the market is firm at $4 12½@6 50 for common to choice. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,300 barrels of flour, 25,400 bushels wheat, 23,000 bushels corn, 1,700 bushels oats, 4,300 bushels rye, 1,800 bushels barley, 430 head hogs.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Flour, the market is dull; superfine $6 25; double extra $6 62½@6 75; triple extra $6 90@7. Corn 70@73c. Oats are dull at 63@65c. Bran $1 25@1 30. Hay, prime $29; choice $34 50. Mess pork is offering at $21. Bacon is dull; shoulders 8¼c; clear rib sides 10¼c; clear sides 11c. Lard is dull; tierce 12@13c, and keg 13¼@13¾c. Molasses, plantation reboiled 35@45c. Sugar, prime 10¼c. Whisky, Western rectified 85@95c. Coffee, prime 14@15½c. The banks were closed to-day. There are no exchange reports.

EVANSVILLE, April 7.—Cotton, prices are unchanged and nominal; the receipts are light. Tobacco, the receipts are improving; sales of 370 hhds at $5 for trash lugs to $8 75 for leaf; selections $10@16. Hay $16@16 50. Grain is steady with a limited demand. Flour $5 50, $6 and $6 75. Mess pork $19 and holders are firm. Bacon 10¼@10¾c and firm. Lard, tierce 12¾c, and keg 13c. Hams, plain 15¼c, and sugar-cured, canvased 16c. Whisky 85c.

[illegible] the demand is fair and market firm: Western family $7 25@8 50. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 60@1 63. Corn, the market is dull; white and yellow 80c. Oats 63@66c. Provisions are nominal. Bacon, shoulders 8¼@8c; sides 10¾@11c; clear rib sides 11¼@11½c; hams 17@17½c. Mess pork $21 50. Lard 13¼c. Whisky is dull at 90c.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—Cotton nominally 14¼c; receipts for the past day 815 bales; shipments 1,385 bales; receipts for the week 5,810 bales; shipments for the past week 20,670 bales; receipts for the season 438,943 bales; stock 28,375 bales; same time last year 16,194 bales. Business is generally suspended.


CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW'S

SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething,

greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for years, and can say in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by anyone who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of dysentery and diarrhea in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints, do not let your prejudices nor the prejudices of others stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by druggists throughout the world.

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# Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1871.

### The Sunday Courier-Journal.

The Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL is intended to be entirely separate and distinct from our regular daily edition. No advertisements are inserted in it unless specially ordered, and subscribers in Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville who take but six papers per week will not be entitled to the Sunday paper as one of them. For the six papers they will be charged by the carriers 25c per week, and when they also take the Sunday paper the price is 30c per week.

Our Sunday paper is sent to subscribers by mail only when specially ordered.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

## LOUISVILLE PRESBYTERY.

### The Proceedings Yesterday—Education, Sustentation, State of Religion, and other Subjects.

### CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

The Presbytery met yesterday, according to adjournment, at First Presbyterian church, on Green street, and the session was opened with prayer by Gilbert Gordon.

The minutes of yesterday were read, and, after correction, approved.

A. Davidson, from Committee on Finance, reported that a Presbyterial tax had been collected, amounting to $23 25, and his report was received and adopted. The Finance Committee also reported an assessment had been made upon the churches of the Presbytery for the commissioners' fund and the contingent fund of the General Assembly, amounting in all to $3[illegible]. This report was also received and adopted.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that an unprecedented number of youth are at present candidates for the Gospel ministry;

Resolved, That, in view of these things, it is a painful fact that during the past year contributions to the cause of education have not only fallen below the contributions of past years, but diminished to such an extent as to make it probable that a portion of our young men in the colleges and seminaries may be compelled to abandon their studies.

Resolved, That the congregations in our limits be earnestly requested to take up at once a special contribution for this object, and that the pastors and evangelists be directed to bring the matter faithfully before the churches.

The following report of W. W. Hill, of the Committee on Narrative on the State of Religion, was adopted:

"The Presbytery of Louisville, in presenting their annual report to the General Assembly, of the state of religion in their bounds within the past year, feel called upon to state that whilst there are many things over which they are called to mourn, there are also many others for which they feel grateful, and which are of an encouraging character. Most of the congregations have been supplied with the regular means of grace, either for the whole or part of the time. The reports come up to us that the regular preaching of the Word is attended upon in most places by increasing congregations, and that in some cases where congregations have been divided the attendance is even larger than it was before the division. Several new houses of worship have been erected within the last few months, and in three or four cases parsonages have been provided for the pastors where there were none before, or where they had been taken away by the division. The provision for the support of the ministry is generally better than it has been since the war. Sabbath-schools, Bible and catechetical classes and prayer-meetings are held in most of our churches. In two or three instances pretty extensive refreshings from on high have been enjoyed by the churches, and nearly all of them report more or less accessions from the world. Whilst pretty large sums for the support of religion at home have been raised by our people, we regret to be compelled to say that the schemes of general benevolence adopted by the church have not been as generally supported as we could wish. Worldliness and vice of all kinds abound in our midst. Sabbath desecration, profanity, intemperance and general devotion to sensual pleasure are fearfully prevalent. On the whole, however, we feel greatly encouraged to go forward in our work, feeling assured that our labors will be crowned with success. The tone of morals in the community is, we hope, undergoing a general elevation towards the point at which it stood prior to the war. In due time we feel assured that we shall reap if we faint not."

On motion, the generous offer of B. H. McCown, to assist young men in gaining an education, was ordered to be made a matter of record, and the thanks of the Presbytery returned. Mr. McCown, of Forest Academy, proposed to the Presbytery to board and educate any two young men whom the Presbytery might recommend as having the ministry of the Gospel in view as the work of their lives. He would also allow such young men the use of a good theological library.

The subject of sustentation being the order of the day, it was then taken up. After discussion upon this subject, on motion the order was laid over for the present, and the second order of the day, the election of commissioners to the General Assembly, was taken up, and W. W. Hill and J. Gordon, with J. D. Matthews and W. M. McElwee as alternates, and A. Davidson and J. H. Heber, with R. K. White and W. Hanna as alternates, were elected on motion, and the Presbytery proceeded to choice of [illegible] and time of next stated meeting. Beulah ch[illegible] was chosen as the place, and Tuesday, 29th of August, as the time.

W. W. Hill stated to the Presbytery that, in his report of the minutes of the General Assembly at the last meeting, he overlooked the general aspect which had been given to the proposed convention by the Assembly, authorizing that body to take into consideration the whole educational policy of the Presbyterian Church, as well as the establishment of a university for the whole church. He therefore offered the following resolution:

"That the Presbytery direct its commissioners to attend said convention and take part in its deliberations, it being understood that the Presbytery is still opposed to the establishment of one great university for the whole church under the care of the General Assembly, as proposed by the Synod of Mississippi."

The following resolutions were introduced and adopted:

"1. That it seems to us that the time has come for more concert of action and concentration of effort in developing schools of the highest grade for the education of our youth.

"2. That our delegates be instructed to suggest whether it be not expedient for the Synods in the Southwest, including our own, to endow each one or more professorships at some suitable locality, each Synod, however, instead of the General Assembly, retaining control of its own moneys."

W. W. Hill was elected as delegate to the convention to meet at Huntsville, and J. D. Matthews as his alternate.

On motion, it being the order of the day to complete the arrangements for the installation of W. M. McElwee as pastor of Shiloh church, Friday before the first Sabbath in May was selected as the time of his installation. W. W. Hill was chosen to preside and charge the pastor, J. S. Grasty, to preach the sermon, and G. Gordon to charge the people.

The matter of sustentation being taken up, it was, on motion, resolved that the apportionments as reported shall stand.

On motion, an appropriation of $150 was recommended for Shiloh church. On motion, $100 additional was appropriated to aid the congregation at Pleasureville for ministerial support from the sustentation fund, and Dr. Robinson was instructed to hand over the amount to W. G. White, supplying the field.

On motion, an appropriation of $100 conditional was recommended for Rockport.

On motion, Samuel Boyd was requested to visit the brethren of Central Ohio Presbytery and re[illegible] the interest of the Presbytery in their work.

On motion, F. P. Flournoy, A. Davidson and S. Casseday were appointed a committee to inquire whether certain churches ought to be stricken from the roll, and report at the next meeting of Presbytery.

Report of F. B. Converse, Committee on Sessional Records of Portland-avenue Church, was approved.

The thanks of the Presbytery were tendered to different families who have kindly entertained members during sittings of Presbytery.

F. P. Flournoy was elected the Presbytery's corresponding member of the Assembly's Committee of Foreign Missions, Stuart Robinson of the Committee of Sustentation, W. W. Hill of Education, and John S. Grasty of Publication.

The Presbytery adjourned to meet at Beulah church on Tuesday, August 29th, 1871.

The proceedings closed with prayer by the Moderator.

## DRAGGED TO DEATH.

### A Bullitt County Boy Gets His Feet Entangled in the Harness of a Runaway Horse

Last Thursday about noon a dreadful accident occurred on the farm of Mr. John Stone, at Knob creek, in Bullitt county. Joseph Stone, a boy about thirteen years of age, was plowing one of his father's fields, and, having unhitched the horse, mounted it to go home to dinner. From some cause or other he appears to have fallen from the horse, and his foot became entangled in the harness. The horse started off, kicking and plunging furiously, dragging the boy along toward the stable. Mr. Stone was near to the stable door when the horse arrived there, and a terrible spectacle met his sight. His boy, still attached to the harness, was dead, all of his clothes stripped off his body, with the exception of his collar and the boot on the entangled foot, his head battered and bespattered with blood and dust, and the flesh torn from various portions of his body. The feelings of the parent may well be imagined. It seems that the boy was very desirous to work in the field that day, and but a short time before he met his dreadful fate had called to his sister to ascertain if his dinner was nearly ready.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### The Mrs. Oates Troupe.

The announcement has been made already that the Mrs. Oates Burlesque Company commences an engagement of a week at Weisiger Hall on Monday evening next. Mrs. Oates is so well known in this city and her success since she was here in '69 has been so decided and complimentary, that the mere announcement is sufficient to secure her a cordial greeting. The polite and clever character of her performances has been one of the essentials of her success, and no person, however fastidious, need have any fear of being offended. The sale of seats commences at Tripp's this morning.

## THE SEDUCTION SUIT.

### Conclusion of the Case of A. P. Smith vs. John S. Connell, in the Court of Common Pleas.

### AN AWARD OF $4,000 DAMAGES.

The interest manifested in this case justifies a full report of the proceedings. The pleadings were given in full in these columns on the 5th instant. The facts, as we learn them from the proof, are about as follows: The defendant, J. S. Connell, is a man of wealth and good standing, and resides near Christiansburg, Shelby county, in this State. Some time in October, 1870, Mr. J. W. Connell, brother of the defendant, came to this city to find some one to act as a servant in his father's house, in Trimble county. He was recommended to Miss Emma Smith, the eldest daughter of the plaintiff. She went to Mr. Connell's in October, and remained there in the capacity of a servant for several months, and was treated during the time as a member of the family. In March, 1870, the defendant visited his father's family, and Miss Smith being on the eve of visiting her father's family, in this city, the defendant volunteered to accompany her here. They started together down the river, on a steamboat. During the trip he was very attentive to her. After she had retired to her stateroom, he entered the same by the back door. She cried out to him in terror, but he, by telling her that it would be worse for her if a discovery was made, succeeded in accomplishing his evil purpose. In the morning the clerk of the boat discovered the defendant as he was coming out of the stateroom, and ordered him off the boat, which order he obeyed. Miss Smith, after a few days, returned to her former home in Trimble county. After her return it seems that a younger brother of the defendant, one J. W. Connell, and who was the chief witness for defendant, succeeded in so far overcoming Miss Smith as to carry on an illicit intercourse with her. About the 1st of August, 1870, Miss Smith became so far advanced in pregnancy as to excite notice, and she was thereupon removed by the younger brother to a house back of Madison, Indiana, where, on the 23d of November, she gave birth to a female child. In the meantime her parents became aware of her situation, and went after her. She was brought home on the 2d day of December last, and she has remained there since that time. The plaintiff, Mr. Smith, is a carpenter by trade, and has a large family. The good conduct of him and his unfortunate daughter during the trial, won the sympathies of all present. The young lady is a very handsome woman, has clear, blue eyes, and generally is of prepossessing appearance. Her testimony was given in a clear, consistent and modest manner, and bore upon its face the evidence of its truthfulness. That she is a lady of fine feeling, and more than ordinary education, was apparent both from the letters introduced in the evidence, and from her language while in the witness box. The trial was called on last Friday, and has continued until yesterday. The case was prosecuted for the plaintiff by Messrs. Willis and Clemmons, Mr. A. S. Willis making the closing argument. Instructions were given by the court for the plaintiff as follows:

The time of the alleged seduction, as stated in the petition, is not material, if the jury find that the defendant seduced the plaintiff's daughter at any other time subsequent to the 8th day of February, 1870, and before the commencement of this action.

If the jury believe from the evidence that the defendant seduced the plaintiff's daughter, it will be their duty to find for the plaintiff in some amount not exceeding the damages laid in the petition.

If the jury find in favor of plaintiff, they will not be limited in assessing damages to the pecuniary loss of plaintiff, but may consider his wounded feelings and the dishonor of himself and family growing out of the act of the defendant.

The fact that the plaintiff's daughter was working out from home on wages does not effect his right to recover damages for her seduction, provided she was under the age of 21 years at the time of the seduction.

For the defendant the Court charged as follows:

The Court instructs the jury that the burden of proving the seduction of plaintiff's daughter by the defendant is upon the plaintiff.

That if they believe that any witness has wilfully testified falsely to any material fact, they may discard the testimony of such witness altogether. It is for the jury, in view of all the facts, to determine the credibility of any and all witnesses who have testified in the case.

The following instruction was asked by the plaintiff, but refused by the court:

If the defendant seduced the plaintiff's daughter, her conduct after the seduction cannot be considered in mitigation of damages, but if believed by the jury to be the result of the defendant's own wrong, it may be regarded in aggravation of damages against him.

The jury, after being out a short time, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $4,000, and thereupon the court awarded a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum against the defendant.

The argument was opened by Mr. Dupuy, of this city. He began by reviewing the testimony of Miss Emma Smith, and especially the letters written by her to William Connell. These, he argued, threw the burden of this offense on William's shoulders, but as Sam. was the moneyed man of the two Mr. Smith had entered into a villainous project—a conspiracy—to speculate upon his client's property. Mr. Dupuy commenced his argument on Thursday evening and closed yesterday morning.

On the same side, Mr. Robinson, of Shelby county, argued the case at great length. He dwelt particularly on the letters filed in the cause, and from these he drew the material with which, it was admitted on all hands, he built up a strong wall of defense for his client. As these gentlemen are determined to move for a new trial, and fight it out to the bitter end, so convinced are they of their client's innocence, that they prefer no extended notice of their argument shall appear until after another trial, if they shall succeed in getting one.

The speech of Albert S. Willis for the plaintiff was as truly eloquent as anything ever listened to in a court-room. He was on the side of chivalry and beauty, of the true knight-errantry of sentiment, and he availed himself handsomely of the opportunity thus afforded him. The precision and accuracy with which he selected the salient points of the case displayed a sound, practical judgment; and the clearness with which he arranged and connected his argument, made a system of attack and defense inimitable of its kind. When he painted the victim and the crime and the effects his voice, statute, language, imagery and gesture reached the sublime; and turning to the defendant as one "who had no pity, no relenting ruth," the crowd was evidently swept along before the current of his words.

A suit of this character naturally excites much interest. Within the memory of some of the oldest practitioners of the Louisville bar, none of the kind has before been instituted. May the occasion for one so sad in all its aspects, both as it affects the parties and society, never again occur—if such a wish is not vain.

## WATCH AS WELL AS PRAY.

### A Case in Point Where Procrastination Proved the Thief of Time.

O'Donnell took a coat and the Court took O'Donnell. In trying to provide himself a suit, he found a suit of a different kind already provided. He was indicted, and in order to support, by some act of lunacy, his only plea of insanity, he engaged the services of Martin Alonzo, the Walker. O'Donnell is a soldier; and, of course, "keeps time." Time was what both client and attorney wanted—the former to get away on, and the latter to bang a gaudy fob-chain to, withal. So a bargain was struck. Martin was to become the main-spring of O'Donnell's hope, and O'Donnell's main-spring was to become Martin's hope. On this condition, however: If Martin would secure an acquittal for his client, and leave him plenty of time, and "in good running order," so that he might flee the city—he was to leave his time behind, and "in good running order." "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are mar—ar—ching" —but O'Donnell didn't march with the rest. He had secured poor aid, in his difficulties, and hence was left at a poor aid rest. He was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary—his plea of insanity notwithstanding. Consequently he "kept time," holding his attorney to the strict letter of the bond, determined not to release his watch till he himself was released. How to secure that coveted prize, Martin Alonzo began to think. Remembering, all at once, the pardon that reigns in the Executive breast, he drew up a prayer, and prayed that his client, "being a bowld soldier boy" and a "wild Irishman" besides, might go "scot free"—in "plain English." To this he attached the names of divers jurors to themselves unknown—the name of the Judge and the Commonwealth's Attorney. He took this document to the jail, presented it through the bars at O'Donnell, and told him to "come to time." But the time didn't come. O'Donnell would let Martin take no note on time till he was rid of his embarrassed condition. So Martin, to put "the running gear" of his watching capacities in order, took a drink, and, in a few moments after, he took a drink. Then, not exactly knowing what else to do, he started off toward Market street, and on the way took a drink. He took a seat on a doorstep to think how, procrastination-like, he might become the thief of time. He told his client he was bound to come clear—it was only a question of time. But he hadn't come clear, and time was out of the question.

He continued to sit—and sot. He continued to think—and he thunk. He continued to "smile," and he smole. Almost in the language of the bard:

A cautious look around he stole—
He thought, and thought, and thunk—
And many a wicked smile he smole,
And many a wink he wunk.

And while dreaming of watches, and Governors, and pardons, the papers fell from his nerveless grasp, and fell into the hands of a policeman; and he awoke yesterday morning to find that, while on the "watch," he had neglected to pray, and lo! the Commonwealth's Attorney read the tender epistle to the "Dear Gov," and now the chances are that Martin Alonzo Walker may himself have to resort to that insanity which has saved so many of his clients from the penitentiary.

### Fruits and Flowers.

The Kentucky Horticultural Society meets to-day at 10 A. M., in the ladies' parlor of the Masonic Temple. The great advantages of our city over all other cities in floriculture, appear in these annual exhibitions of the "stars of earth"—where youth and beauty meet, displaying flowers of every hue to delighted visitors. No one could better spend an hour than at this entertainment, where all the finer senses are gratified. From all parts of the city and country this morning will come, bearing the emblems of their own virtues, the queens of flowers, of sunshine, and of song.

### The Library Association.

The Louisville Library Association will meet for final organization, in room No. 1, Central-market building, Weisiger block, this evening, at 8 o'clock. All who have subscribed to the association, and all who are interested in its object, are expected to be present. The books already contributed by thirty-one members, number 763 volumes. A list of these books can be seen at Mr. John P. Morton & Co.'s bookstore.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

ELIZABETH MCBRIDE was arrested for drunkenness and was conveyed to Twelfth-street station-house last night.

THE following gentlemen were among those registered at the Galt House last night: W. Woodcock, Somerset, Kentucky; J. F. Pierce, New York; T. D. Cooke, Louisiana; A. M. Weir, New York.

CHRISTOPHER FROMME, a watchman at the river Government warehouse in Jeffersonville, a resident of Louisville, was kicked yesterday by a horse, at the warehouse, and received very severe injuries.

HANNAH SULLIVAN, Charles Cavner, Ben. Brooks and John Thomas, were arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and lodged in jail last night, and M. Stowe was there also on a bench warrant for felony.

FIRST-STREET STATION-HOUSE contained the following inmates last night: Louisa Brown and Emeline Hughes, both of whom had been found with soldiers on the commons; Eliza McCleary, drunk and disorderly, and Frany Fry, charged with lunacy.

A NEW "dummy" locomotive, built at Schenectady, New York, passed through the city yesterday, going to New Orleans. The machinery is so arranged as to prevent a faster speed than six miles per hour. It contains within itself a tank, and therefore dispenses with a tender.

## THE DISTURBED DEAD.

### Something About the Cemetery at Twelfth and Jefferson Streets.

Many years ago the ground on the south side of Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, was deeded to the city of Louisville, on the condition that it should be used as a cemetery, and should revert to the original donors, or their heirs, in case of any other appropriation. The intention of the donors was carried out by the remains of the old pioneers being interred there, as one by one they finished their earthly pilgrimage.

In course of time nearly the whole square was appropriated, and it became necessary to find elsewhere a last resting-place for the dead. Few improvements had been made previous to this time, and still fewer have been made since. Various kinds of trees had been planted, such as oak, beach, elder and sycamore, and more recently a nice iron fence has been placed around it. The trees have grown quite large, and in summer are not only very beautiful, but useful, in the way of shade trees. The fence of course protects the place from the invasions of loose animals and from being walked over like the commons. But this is the extent of care and ornament bestowed upon the spot. For a number of years no one has been buried there, and most of the old graves, including the tombstones, have been entirely demolished. Indeed, so little care seems to have been bestowed upon the graves and their monuments, that very few can be identified.

It has been suggested that the inclosure be turned into a park, but doing this would cause the property to revert to the heirs of the original donors, and involve the expense and labor of removing all the dead, some few of whom have already been taken up.

Moreover, this change would certainly grate very harshly upon the feelings of those who have friends and relations buried there, and they should be consulted about any arrangement that would be made in the matter. Yet there is another suggestion which might be carried into effect without violating any condition in the deed, or removing any grave.

About a year ago an appropriation was voted by the General Council, but vetoed by the Mayor, for the purpose of opening walks, arranging seats, planting shrubbery and otherwise beautifying the inclosure. This measure was concerted in accordance with the advice of the proper legal authority, and violates no stipulation. Its intention, as commonly understood, was merely to preserve, to adorn and to utilize, without, in any manner, changing the spot from being in truth "the place of the dead." As it is, the gates are locked, yet numerous children and servants find their way over the fence and through broken places. They romp over the grass, and tread upon the graves, without ever remembering the hallowed nature of the ground or the eternal sleepers beneath their feet. It is quite practicable to open the gates, and to have two walks traversing the whole square, at right-angles to each other. In addition to this, there might with equal propriety be a fountain, or monument, arranged in the centre. The spot would thus be preserved, and would be attractive for its beauty.

## THOMAS F. MARSHALL.

### How He Made a Large Number of Votes During a Political Canvass.

The order and rapidity with which the Presbytery dispatched the business of the session just closed, recalls an anecdote of Tom. Marshall which, we believe, has never been in print. During a warm political campaign, before the war, Mr. Marshall went to the highly moral and populous county of Clarke to address the citizens at the court-house in Winchester. He was aware that he had to address a most moral, religious community, every member of which, almost without exception, belonged to one or the other of the different denominations; and his adversary was himself a strict "church member." And to add to his embarrassment the churches were about equally divided, and he himself was known to be not remarkably pious. How to praise all and offend none, was a task that only his genius was equal to, and he wound up a long speech with the following characteristic "electioneering dodge:"

"Fellow citizens," said he, "my competitor is an honored member of the church—would to heaven I could say as much for myself. There are some who object to my religion, although, and I am sorry to say it, I have not enough of that article to complain of. It is difficult, while I admire all Christian men and women, to make up my own mind as to the comparative virtues of the different denominations; and perhaps, more than anything else, this fact has prevented me from associating directly with any. I like them—I admire them all. If I had to frame a new church, I should take from component parts of each of the denominations. For instance, I should select Presbyterian order, Baptist close communion, Methodist zeal, and Campbellite faith, and when I die, oh, when I die, wouldn't I go kiting to heaven in a band-gallop!"

It is useless to add he carried the county by a large majority.

## THE COWHIDE.

### An Illustration of its Utility as a Defense for Unprotected Women.

There are still left courageous women who are ready and willing to fight for their honor, and to resent any insult, supposed or real, that may be offered them. For some weeks past a drunken loafer named Charles Cavner, who has recently served a term in the work-house, ran up the steps that lead to Mrs. Martin Glenn's room and entered her apartments. Mrs. M. is a strong, robust-looking lady, who is represented as a perfect tigress when roused up to a sense of danger. In this instance she seized a cowhide, and, with all her power, commenced to lay it over the shoulders of the insolent intruder. Now there was a policeman close after his heels, and this placed him between two fires, both of which were too severe for his nervous system. He stopped for a moment to consider whether it were better to advance or to retreat. In the meantime the Madam made her weapon fairly talk. She "raised the lint" and the dust from his jacket and so warmed up the hide that he soon made up his mind to retreat. Then commenced a race down the stairs, which, of its kind, stands unrivaled in the history of pedestrian stampedes. Charles ran with all possible speed, but at every step the infuriated lady poured upon him a perfect shower of licks. His back was getting pretty well marked and beginning to feel quite sore, when he was relieved by meeting his old friend, Policeman Daly, who very politely and courteously consented to take him to the station-house, where he might rest in peace.

### Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of Jefferson County Court for the week ending April 7, 1871:

Louis Cohen to Jeannette Grauman.
Jacob Hertel to Louisa Keeper.
Philip Vogel to Mary E. Gilbert.
Robert Rutherford to Mary F. Ramsey.
Val. Kraushaur to Mattie Taylor.
Stephan Gyr to Mariana Schneiringer.
Hendricks T. Fulton to Sarah J. Haggen.
D. C. Dunn to Lou F. Godfrey.
Henry Holzman to Christina Kotten.
Richard Axman to Sophia Sorg.
August Taexes to Lena Franck.

COLORED.

Wesley Parker to Minerva Simpson.
B. James to Anna Scroggins.
James Lucas to Avy Prewitt.
Jackson Hardin to Mary Cross.
Gen. George Washington Stone to Susie King.

### Leaping from the Bridge.

Pat. Scanlan has at last jumped into immortality through the columns of a morning daily. He has been leaping from the Ohio river bridge into the boiling caldron of the canal below at least once a week for a year past; but now that he has become the subject of flaming head-lines, there will be no end to his saltatorials. Open at all times for a chew of tobacco per leap—or to use his own advertising jump—(not dodge)—"Price of admission, one chew of unchewed, or two chews of chewed; women and children, half price; enterprising locals, free. Each visitor allowed to choose which he chews." Now that we have had the New York Tribune's Faro Bank, and Pat the Jumper, isn't it time for that Blue-bird story again?

### Corpulency Drunk.

A sensation was raised yesterday on Market street at the sight of a very corpulent individual lying stretched at full length on the pavement. He was very drunk, and weighed over two hundred pounds. His respectability, immense size, and helpless condition caused the policemen to vary from the usual custom of taking such persons to the station-house. The officer was content to take him into an adjacent hotel, and there to leave him.

### By Broadway to Cave Hill.

The street cars will commence this evening running regularly to Cave Hill Cemetery by way of Jefferson, Second and Broadway streets. For the last three days they have been making irregular trips in order to settle and smooth the track. In addition to the cars running by this route, there will be extra ones on every Sunday, going by way of Twelfth and Broadway, to the same place.

### The Oldest Editor in the United States.

The Rev. Dr. Converse, the venerable editor of the Christian Observer, of this city, is probably the oldest living editor in the United States. He has steadily occupied the editorial chair for a period of forty-three years. Now, in his seventy-sixth year, he exhibits the same clearness of intellect and critical acumen which distinguished him in his early days.

### New Lexington Mail Agent.

Mr. Wm. Vanpelt, who resides at Lexington, has been appointed mail agent on the route between this city and Lexington. He entered upon his duties yesterday morning.

## THE DEAD JURIST.

### A Committee of the Louisville Bar Appointed to Solicit Subscriptions for the Family of Roger B. Taney, Esq.

### Supreme Court Committee's Letter.

Just before the opening of the Chancery Court yesterday morning, a meeting of the bar was called to order, with the Hon. James Harrison in the chair, to take action in reference to the "Taney Fund" for the benefit of the family of the late Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. The following circular letter was read to the meeting:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1871.

To Hon. Isaac Caldwell, Gen. John M. Harlan, and T. W. Bullitt, Esq., Louisville, Ky.—Gentlemen: We ask your attention to the report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, which you will receive with this circular, addressed to a limited number of the members of the profession, in every State and Territory in the Union. You will perceive that the object of this movement is to enable the whole Bar of the whole country to make a suitable provision for the surviving members of the immediate family of the late illustrious head of our profession—Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. At this meeting of the profession, from every section of the country, we have been appointed a committee to organize the system for effecting the fulfillment of this plain duty of our fraternity, in the absence of any provision by law for what we regard as the just obligation of the whole country. In brief, our plan is, that the committees to whom we address these circulars, shall take the matter in hand, in their respective States and Territories, and shall earnestly and vigorously appeal to the bar of every city and county in their jurisdiction. We suggest that brief printed circulars be sent to the members of each local bar requesting that the sums collected be remitted to Messrs. Riggs & Co., 56 Wall street, New York City, or Messrs. Riggs & Co., Bankers, Washington, D. C., to be placed to the credit of the "Committee for the Taney Fund," and the names of the contributors be forwarded to the undersigned committee at Washington, D. C. The expense of printing such circulars will, of course, be defrayed out of the first contributions made, so that the net proceeds may be remitted. For some years before, and at the time of the death of Chief Justice Taney, his immediate family consisted of a widowed daughter with one child, and a daughter who had never married. They were wholly dependent on their father, whose only personal anxiety was for their welfare. Leaving the bar for the public service more than thirty years before his death, his fortune proved to be nothing. These daughters, highly educated and refined ladies, but in feeble health, have, since his death in October, 1864, earned their simple and necessary support by copying documents furnished to them for that purpose from the public offices of the Government. We think this a reproach to our profession, which, now that we know it, must no longer exist. Some members of the profession have already, on the very day of the meeting, contributed sums of one hundred dollars each. But we hope the contributions may be general by the profession, and that five or ten dollars may be the ordinary standard, so that the fund may be at the same time ample and a testimonial by the whole bar, which will make it doubly acceptable to the beneficiaries. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

M. BLAIR, of Maryland,
W. M. EVARTS, of New York,
MAT. H. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin,
J. M. CARLISLE, of Dis. of Columbia,
B. H. BRISTOW, of Kentucky.

On motion, Hon. Isaac Caldwell, Gen. John M. Harlan and Hon. Thomas W. Bullitt, Esq., were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to the fund and remit the same to the proper persons. It is believed that the Louisville bar will make a large contribution.

## ANOTHER SHORT LINE.

### Some Additional Facts Concerning the Projected Road from Louisville to Lexington.

[From the Lexington Press.]

We called the attention of our readers last week to the fact that steps, promising a favorable result, were being taken to construct a new railroad line to Louisville, twenty miles shorter than the existing road. We learn that a meeting of the commissioners of the Woodford railroad, which will form one of the links of this line, has been called to assemble in Versailles on Saturday, the 8th inst., for the purpose of opening the books and taking a vote of the people of Woodford county upon the question of transferring to the Woodford road the subscription of $450,000, heretofore made by that county to the E. L. and B. S. Railroad.

This is a project of great interest to our county and city, and we hope the commissioners who represent this county will not fail to attend and assist in giving this enterprise such a start as will carry it through. From what we have learned of the prospects of this new line, a certain and speedy success depends almost alone on the action of the people on this side of the Kentucky river. In fact the whole question rests in the hands of Woodford county; for, with $400,000 from her, there is no doubt that the balance of the means necessary to build the road from Lexington to the Kentucky river can be had, and as soon as this part of the line is secured, the Shelby road will be extended from Shelbyville to the Kentucky river.

If the people of Woodford desire a railroad, and at a cost not greater than any other county in the State which has a road has been compelled to pay, now is their opportunity. They will never be able to get one cheaper; nor can one be projected through the county which will give so many or such direct connections with all the markets and thoroughfares of the country as this. It will place Versailles about 62 miles from Louisville, that is 25 miles nearer than she is now, by way of Midway. Practically, it will place her forty miles nearer to Cincinnati by Lexington than she is now, for the Central road will necessarily be compelled to reduce the cost of transportation from Versailles to Cincinnati (122 miles) in order to compete successfully with the projected road from that point to Louisville (62 miles), or abandon the trade of that county. The people of the Midway neighborhood will be benefitted in the same way, for transportation from that point to Louisville (80 miles), must be reduced to the rate charged from Versailles to Louisville (62 miles) In fact, as the new line will be from 20 to 25 per cent. shorter than any road from the Ohio river to Lexington, its rate of charges must govern the others, or they must abandon the trade of Central Kentucky. This will secure to the people of Woodford, Fayette and Jessamine counties a reduction on freights and passengers of about 20 per cent. on the present and prospective rates.

There are evidently very great advantages, but they are of secondary importance when we consider that this line will form a part of the shortest route that can be built from the mouth of the Big Sandy westward, whether to Elizabethtown or to Louisville, and thus Lexington and Versailles will have secured forever a position on the shortest and most favorable through route from the Lower Ohio Valley to the Atlantic seaboard. With the Lexington and Big Sandy finished to a connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Lexington will be as near the Atlantic cities as Cincinnati, and as the values of all Western products are governed by the markets of the seaboard cities, it follows that our home market would be able to compete successfully with that of Cincinnati, or any other point equi-distant from the centers of consumption and export.

There are many other advantages which would flow from the construction of this road, which we will refer to hereafter. We conclude by again urging the commissioners of this county to attend the meeting on next Saturday, in Versailles.

### Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the real estate transfers for the week ending April 7, 1871:

| | |
|---|---|
| C. W. Erdman to Nick Koertner, Twenty-first street, between Grayson and Walnut, 30 by 100 feet | $ 555 00 |
| J. M. Anderson to Jas. A. Breeding, Market street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, 60 by 147 feet | 1,900 00 |
| A. T. Pope to Fred. Scheer, 84 acres, Jefferson county | 4,200 00 |
| James E. Williams to A. G. Parmele, Ward street, between Pope and Sixth, 30 by 175 feet | 900 00 |
| Robt. Ferguson to David Ferguson, Grayson street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, 60 by 206 feet | 1,477 00 |
| Ferguson Smith to A. A. Jamison, Jackson street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, 60 by 161 feet | 2,400 00 |
| W. D. Pendleton to Caroline Schmitt, 248 acres, Jefferson county | 5,150 00 |
| M. J. Schmitt to E. Pendleton, Marshall street, between Hancock and Clay, 25 by 102 feet | 3,000 00 |
| Julius Dorn to C. C. Rufer, north half of block No. 8, South Louisville | 3,568 00 |
| J. M. Anderson to J. H. Ladrigan, Brook street, 50 by 200 feet | 1,099 00 |
| Wm. Weir to John Simons, Portland avenue, 65 by 230 feet | 2,200 00 |
| Leonard A. Spalding to J. H. Hornsby, 6¾ acres, Bank street | 15,000 00 |
| Pat Joyes to Joanna Pretty, Fulton street, Portland, 32 by 105 feet | 448 00 |
| Danl Lavielle to O. M. Kennedy, Twenty-second street, between Grayson and Green, 35 by 100 feet | 1,500 00 |
| G. Kelley to Phoebe Wharton, High street, 71¾ by 198 feet | 4,390 00 |
| Jas. E. Slaughter to John Schwab, Shelby Turnpike, 27¼ by 200 feet | 600 00 |
| R. W. Papenoick to S. Z. Martin, Fourth street, north of Hill, 100 by 200 feet | 3,600 00 |
| Henning & Speed to Robt. Lechliter, Madison street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, 28¾ by 161 feet | 584 25 |
| Henning & Speed to J. E. Habig, Madison street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, 28¾ by 161 feet | 584 25 |
| John Beck to Lizzie Beck, corner Irvin and Marion streets, 105 by 160 feet | 3,500 00 |
| W. B. Hoke to Theo. Brook, Fifteenth street, between Magazine and Chestnut, 50 by 95 feet | 1,500 00 |
| W. G. Anderson to A. H. Dorris, Chestnut street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, 60 by 161 feet | 2,700 00 |
| John Crabb to Edwd Stoker, Sixth street, between Broadway and Chestnut, 33⅓ by 200 feet | 5,300 00 |
| J. T. Kent to E. J. Roman, 1 27-100 acres, Jefferson county, Ky | 800 00 |
| T. H. Crawford to Jacob Kreutler, Vine street, 25 by 105 feet | 237 50 |
| Ward Payne to Jno Walch, Ward street, 25 by 120 feet | 250 00 |
| Thos Pearson to C. B. Shepherd, Shelby street, 150 by —— feet | 1,200 00 |
| C. B. Shepherd to Thos. Pearson, Floyd street, south of College, 75¾ by 250 feet | 4,000 00 |
| George B. Kinkead to Thos. Pearson, Brook and Oak streets, 186 8-12 by 229 10-12 feet | 8,402 25 |
| James Harrison to Fred Meyer, Jefferson street, between Brook and Floyd, 35 by 100 feet | 3,500 00 |
| Jacob Kuntz to Phil J. Young, Mary street, 50 by 150 feet | 402 50 |
| L. M. Shreve to Charles U. Shreve and D. S. Goodloe, undivided interest in Louisville Hotel property and 50 feet on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, and also in Sixth-street property | 25,000 00 |
| John Caperton to George Young, Market and Clay streets, 105 by 204 feet | 13,125 00 |
| Mary Leonard to H. Gries, Southgate street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, 25 by 135 feet | 1,200 00 |
| W. F. Thomasson to E. D. Morgan, Third street, north of Shipp, 235 feet | 8,800 00 |
| G. W. Erdman to Ed. Slaughter, Grayson street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, 30 by 206 feet | 490 00 |
| Duncan, Floyd & Co. to W. B. Hamilton, Beargrass pork-house property | 75,000 00 |
| B. H. Thurman to Catherine Simm, Jefferson street, between Eighth and Ninth, 25 by 204 feet | 8,530 00 |
| Isaac Everett to C. J. Walton, 6 1-10 acres in Jefferson county | 7,000 00 |
| J. H. Hornsby to D. K. Lukenbill, Lampton street, between Jackson and Harcock, 25 by 96 feet | 600 00 |

## CITY FEATURES.

☞ J. R. Golladay's next drawing takes place at Danville, Ky., April 24th. There are 500 splendid prizes, among which are: One thousand dollars in greenbacks; fine piano, one thousand dollars; piano, $500; horse, buggy and harness, $500; gold watch and chain, $250. Also, a number of sewing machines, carpets, diamonds, gold and silver watches, silk dresses, lace mantles, furniture, chromos, standard books, musical instruments, &c. Tickets $1 00, or 6 for $5 00, for sale by W. Scott Glore, corner Third and Jefferson street, Louisville, and other agents throughout the State. All orders by mail should be addressed to J. R. Golladay, Bowling Green, Ky.

**Mrs. Oates.**

Tickets can be had to-day at Louis Tripp's music store, 118 Main street.

**Rufer's Hotel**

has just received green peas, new Irish potatoes, fresh asparagus, jack snipe, spring chickens, blue-wing ducks, Potomac shad, &c., &c. Chas. C. Rufer, proprietor, Fifth street, between Main and Market.

**Croquet, Croquet,**

at W. Scott Glore's, Third and Jefferson.

**For a Stylish Suit**

leave your measure at H. H. Neal's fashionable tailoring establishment. Special attention paid to wedding suits, business and walking suits. The most beautiful shades of Schnabel's diagonals for coatings, French paletots, cloths, Scotch Cheviots for suitings, and the choicest patterns of London cassimeres for spring and summer pants. Corner Fourth and Jefferson.

☞ For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark" (Calisaya Bark and Iron), made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

**Testimony of an Old Arkansas River Steamboatman.**

STEAMER CELESTE, MEMPHIS, ARKANSAS AND WHITE RIVER PACKET COMPANY, AUGUSTA, ARK.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I had been suffering for several months with chills and fever, and had taken every preparation I saw advertised or that was recommended to me as a cure. None of them did me any good. Last fall I fortunately met Capt. Jack Horn, the representative of the drug house of Peter, Powers & Cooper, of your city, who kindly presented me with a bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic. I commenced taking it according to directions, and after the second or third dose I felt much better, and before I had taken half the bottle the chills were broken effectually, and have had no symptoms whatever of a return since. I take more than ordinary pleasure in recommending your Tonic Sirup as a certain cure for chills and fever. I am, very respectfully, JOSEPH MOLAN, Steward steamer Celeste.

**Testimony of L. O. Shenault, a Prominent Merchant of Baldwin, Miss.**

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, Oct., 1870.

DR. C. B. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I arrived here on the 28th September, from Baldwin, Miss., quite feeble, having had continued chills for five consecutive months. During that period I made use of several remedies, but with only temporary effect. The use of only one bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic has relieved me entirely. I am now a sound, healthy man, and take great pleasure in recommending your valuable Tonic to the afflicted. Truly your friend, L. O. SHENAULT.

## THE COURTS.

### LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

The following persons were up yesterday morning for drunkenness and disorderly conduct: James Murphy, Frank Orderly, Wm. Rice, fined $5.

Martha Williams, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5, and held in $200 to keep the peace for six months.

Frank Smith and Ed. Parker, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; dismissed.

Mary Redman, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Robb; peace warrant by Casper Reidhaar; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Candy Wilson, peace warrant by Sallie Johnson; continued until this morning.

Nicholas Cavenaugh, stealing boots from Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad; continued until this morning.

### JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

Greenwood Pike Company vs. C. U. Shreve; motion for new trial set for 8th inst.

Blue Lick Turnpike Company vs. Jas. McCawley;

Same vs. N. S. Glore;

Same vs. James Pharris; assigned to June 1st for trial.

A. P. Smith vs. J. S. Connell; jury and verdict of $4,000 damages and capias ad satisfaciendum awarded against defendant.

### JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

Commonwealth vs. Nich. Cavenaugh, larceny; bail fixed at $400, and cause assigned to the 19th of May.

Same vs. Hugh McCord, horse stealing; jury trial; verdict not guilty.

Same vs. John Brown; transferred to United States Circuit Court.

Same vs. Ben Jones; transferred to United States Circuit Court.

Same vs. Joseph Haslep, felony; jury trial; guilty, one year.

Same vs. Burr Ford, misdemeanor; default, guilty; jury fixed penalty at fine of $200.

The Grand Jury returned the following indictments to-day: J. P. alias Bud Walker, malicious wounding by shooting Scott Newman.

M. Stone, false swearing; in this that being offered as bail (before Magistrates Baird and Connell) for Martha Davis, who was charged with felony, he made oath that he was the owner of property and money of the value of over $12,000, said statement being alleged to be wilfully and corruptly false, he really being insolvent at the time he made said oath.

### LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. JAMES HARLAN, CHANCELLOR.

Kentucky Insurance Company vs. Osburne et al; on claim of John A. Doherty for notes, before J. W. Edwards, Esq., special chancellor. Claim allowed in full, viz., $2,500 and costs, and fifty cents on the dollar ordered to be paid at once, and said claimant, Doherty, made pare passu with the other creditors.

SUBMITTED CAUSES RETURNED BY THE CHANCELLOR PRO TEM.

R. P. Lightburn vs. Alfred Allen, et al., partial decree for plaintiff, and remanded for further consideration of the case. All the parties are not served or before the Court.

Frank Crofoot vs. Jacob Fisher et al.; remanded, with leave to plaintiff to amend.

Malone & Schell vs. J. Allen Porter et al; demurrer overruled.

James M. Saffell vs. W. M. Saffell et al.; plaintiff relieved as trustee on his own motion and W. M. Saffell appointed in his stead.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORTS.

John Zaber et al. vs. Geo. Ella et al.; report of debts.

J. T. Mercer vs. Peter Frentz; report on partnership.

H. C. W. Hoffmann vs. J. P. O'Niel; report on distribution.

### UNITED STATES COURTS.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

CIRCUIT COURT.

United States vs. John Lee. Having at the late term of this court been tried and found guilty under the fourth count of the indictment, pending there against him, for having worked in a distillery, on the outside of which there had not been placed and kept conspicuously a sign containing the words "Registered Distillery," was to-day sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and be confined in the Jefferson county jail until the fine and costs were paid.

Stix, Krouse & Co. vs. Greenwood & McBeath et al.; death of defendant McBeath suggested and writ abated as to him. Law and facts submitted to the court and judgment for plaintiff against Greenwood and Geo. W. Riley, administrators of estate of Ben. S. Coffey, for $2,559 96, interest and costs.

United States vs. Cable & Graham, charged with the murder of a negro man at Seventh street junction. Motion for bail for Cable sustained and fixed at $1,000. Both parties are now in custody.

DISTRICT COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re. M. Stone, bankrupt; rule upon M. Stone to pay to the Marshal $2,000, and that he be held to bail in that sum until the return day of the rule. The furniture belonging to the estate of M. Stone was ordered to be sold by the Marshal, and the proceeds held by him instead of the property.

### Additional Markets by Telegraph.

**New York Live Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, April 7.—Cattle, light receipts and a dull market, the Jews having holiday. Of beeves 1,170 head were received, making 5,330 head this week; the market is slow, but prices are a little stronger, most of the fat cattle selling at 14@15c, and thin to fair 12@13½c; the yards are not yet cleared; sales of 150 head of Illinois, 6¾ cwt, at 13c; 80 head of fat Ohio, 8 cwt, at 14@15c. There were 3,600 head of sheep to-day and 10,300 head for the week; trade is very dull and prices are unchanged; 2 cars of Ohio, 88 lbs, selling at 6¼c; a car of clipped, 79 lbs, at 5¼c. Hogs are the same as yesterday, with 10 head arrived, making 9,300 head for the week.

**Buffalo Live Stock Market.**

BUFFALO, April 7.—Cattle buyers refuse to concede the advance demanded by holders: the receipts were 235 cars against 495 cars for the same day last week, and went Eastward in first hands; the only sales were 51 head of Canada steers, averaging 1,080 to 1,198 lbs, at $6 75, and 30 head of Indiana, 1,805 lbs, at $6 75. Sheep and hogs, no sales.

**Cotton Statement.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Cotton, the market is firm; middling 14¼@14½c.

CHARLESTON, April 7.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling 13¾c.


**R. H. COURTNEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT,**
No. 77 Fourth St., Near Main.
☞ Property bought and sold, houses rented, rents collected, &c. Real estate and other notes, bonds stocks, and loans negotiated. mh9 dim&thp

**The Louisville Bromophyte Fertilizer Company**
MANUFACTURE a fertilizer from night soil which is superior to any known substance for enriching lands. It is shown by analysis to be stronger than Guano, and yet costs only one-third the price. For sale by the leading agricultural houses in the city at
**$40 PER TON.**
☞ Principal warehouse and salesrooms at No 30 Third street.
☞ Send for a circular. mh11 deodim&thp&wim

**Steam to & from all Parts Europe.**
**WHITE STAR LINE.**
NEW and full-powered Steamships, the six largest in the world, built specially for the Trans-Atlantic trade: OCEANIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, PACIFIC, ARCTIC, ADRIATIC.
Each 5,000 tons, and 3,500 horse power. Passenger accommodations unrivaled. Saloon and steerage as low as any first-class line.
For full particulars apply to W. F. COLEMAN, Local Agent, Louisville Rolling-Mill, Main street, Louisville, Ky. mh29 We&Salm

**DIRECTORY OF LEADING LOUISVILLE HOUSES.**
Name, Location, and Line of Business.
These Houses are First-Class, and this List Should be Retained for Reference.
Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.
J. D. BONDURANT, Main, bet. 6th & 7th. Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.
Manufacturer of Fine Shirts.
H. SID. PLATT, 48 4th, opposite National Hotel.
Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, &c.
WILL. S. HAYS, 159 4th st.

**LECTURES.**
Golden Gate Lodge, I. O. G. T.
J. J. HICKMAN, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State of Kentucky, will lecture to-night, at the Market-street Methodist Church, below Eighth street, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend. D. F. CURRY, W.C.T.
G. H. PRICE, Secretary.

**AMUSEMENTS.**
**OPERA - HOUSE.**
Grand Matinee this Afternoon.
Mons. D'ATALIE, the Man of Steel; M'lle ANGELA, the Female Samson, in their wonderful performances. GUS WILLIAMS, in Dutch Farce or and Character Songs; Drama by the Company.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 8th, the drama of A Father's Curse, and the screaming farce, the Dutch Justice.
D'Atalie, M'lle Angela, Gus Williams, and the Dramatic Company will appear.

**Weisiger Hall.**
JAS. A. OATES ... Manager.
RETURN OF THE FAVORITE
**Mrs. James A. Oates,**
AND HER SUPERIOR
**COMIC OPERA COMPANY,**
The most popular, successful, and only organization of the kind in America.
For One Week Only, Commencing Monday Evening, April 10,
In their great New York success,
**The Fair One with the Blonde Wig.**
Sale of seats commences on Saturday, April 8, at Louis Tripp's Music store, 118 Main street.
☞ Matinee Saturday.
☞ In preparation, "LITTLE FAUST." ap7 dtd

**STEAMBOATS.**
THE OLD RELIABLE
**ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,**
Composed of the following first-class passenger steamers: CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ABEONA, AND SHAMROCK.
Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and all way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock M., positively, from city wharf, connecting at St. Louis with all the regular packets and railroads, and giving through receipts to all points above on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also upon all the several railroads leading out of St. Louis. Shippers of freight and stock will find it greatly to their interest to ship by the Express Line, guaranteeing quick time and perfect satisfaction.
Capt. JNO. A. WILLIAMSON, Gen'l Sup't.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents, No. 26 Fourth st. mr9 dtm

For Cairo and St. Louis.
CHAMPION ... GEO. L. ALCOKE, Master, Will leave as above on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 12 M., from city wharf. The Champion has splendid accommodations for stock. For freight or passage apply on board or to MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI,
**THE NORTH AND EAST.**
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.
MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.
GEN. FRANKLIN ... Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL ... Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES ... Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE ... Capt. D. WHITTEN.
These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.
For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

Old Reliable Kentucky River Packet.
SAM SANDERS, Capt. ... GEO. M. WOOD Clerk.
BLUE WING No. 3
Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. For Shaker Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. [jan13 dtf] J. W. FORSEE.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
GLENCOE ... CALHOUN, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 11th, at 5 P. M., positively.
B. C. LEVI, SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Merchants' Packet for Tennessee River.
LeCLAIRE No. 2 ... Capt. BALLARD.
For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, and Evansville on This Day, the 8th, at 5 P. M.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Owensboro, Evansville, Paducah, and Tennessee River.
LeCLAIRE No. 2 ... AARON BALLARD, Master, Will leave on This Day, the 8th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf, positively.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
SUSIE SILVER ... SHIELDS, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 11th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
KATE KINNEY ... HICKS KING, Master.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 11th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
ST. MARYS ... WOODBURN, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.
TARASCON ... MATHER, Master.
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson on This Day, the 8th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Regular Nashville Packet.
For Clarksville and Nashville.
EMMA FLOYD ... J. M. CHENOWETH, Master, Leaves as above on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 4 P. M., from city wharf. Through receipts to all points on the Upper Cumberland.
For freight or passage apply on board or to MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Regular Tennessee River Packet.
LeCLAIRE No. 2 ... A. BALLARD, Master, For Paducah, Eastport, and Florence on Saturday, the 8th, at 5 P. M., positively, from city wharf.
B. C. LEVI, SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
MARY HOUSTON ... L. B. DUNHAM, Master. Will leave as above on Thursday, the 13th inst. at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Louisville and Arkansas Packet Co.
For Memphis, White and Arkansas Rivers.
R. C. GRAY ... YERKES, Master, Will leave as above on Saturday, the 8th inst. at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For St. Louis and St. Paul, Direct.
S. S. MERRILL ... R. M. HUTCHISON, Master. Will leave as above on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

R. A. ROBINSON, CHAS. H. PETTET. WM. A. ROBINSON, WORTHINGTON ROBINSON.
**R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists,**
219 Main st., opposite Louisville Hotel.
DEPOT FOR TILDEN & CO.'S PREPARATIONS
AGENTS FOR
Reed, Carnrick & Andrus' Preparations;
Wyeth & Bro.'s Preparations;
Troemner's Drug Mills;
Lippincott's Soda-Water Apparatus;
Blue Lick Water.
Soda-Water Apparatus.
WE have now in store some very handsome samples, to which we invite attention. R. A. ROBINSON & CO.
Chemicals.
6,000 OUNCES Sulph. Quinine; 100 " Morphia; 300 lbs Chloroform; 200 lbs Blue Mass; 200 lbs Calomel; 50 lbs Hydrate Chloral, German; For sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.
Sundries.
25 BBLS FRESH Blue Lick; 75 kegs Bicarb Soda, best brands; 10 bbls Pow'd Cream Tartar, strictly pure; 4 bbls Pow'd Tartaric Acid, " "; 5 bbls Borax; 5 bbls Gum Camphor; 25 bbls Sulphur; 25 bbls Epsom Salts; 25 bbls Alum; 5 cases best Madras Indigo; 50 bbls prime Castor Oil; 25,000 lbs White Lead, best brands; for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO. mh11 SaTu&Thimsthe

**BIGLEY BROS.**
Vicksburg, Miss.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
**COAL--COAL,**
RUN from our own mines at Pittsburg. Steamboats supplied with coal. Loaded flats and steam tug ready at all hours. Flats of coal will be placed alongside of steamers in answer to two long whistles. mh10 dim

**A. H. CARDOZO & CO.,**
**Tobacco Commission Merchants**
No. 169 Front St., New York.
OUR agent, Mr. E. F. FINLEY, No. 324 West Main street, Louisville, Ky., will make cash advances on consignments to us. [illegible]

**Louisville Ornamental Iron Works.**
**MEAD & MILLER,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Railing, Verandas, Jail Work, &c., and all kinds of Wrought Iron Work,
No. 323 Green st., bet. Eighth and Ninth, LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ Repairing done at short notice. mh14 d3m

**HAAG & HESS,**
SCAVENGERS, No. 406 Madison street, between Campbell and Wenzel, Louisville, Ky. All night scavengering done at short notice and with entire satisfaction. Orders left at White Mansion, corner Third and Market streets, or Jos. Wolf's, Market st., between Floyd and Preston, will meet prompt attention. ap1 d3m

**COAL! COAL! COAL!**
WE have made arrangements to sell the HAYS COAL, which is of the same quality as the celebrated Ormsby Coal, and are prepared to furnish it entirely free from slack.
KENNEDY & IRWIN, No. 164 Third st. mh17 dim

**COAL.**
W. L. MURPHY & CO., 59½ Third street, near Main, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PITTSBURG, PEACOCK, POMEROY and CANNEL COAL. feb8 dtt

**REMOVAL.**
The old and well-known firm of
**MESSRS. SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,**
having removed to their large and elegant New Store, Nos. 92 and 94 West Jefferson street, above the United States Hotel, now offer to the public and their old patrons a large and complete stock of
**CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,**
carefully selected by our senior partner, Mr. James Sproule, of New York. Our SPRING GOODS are all of the latest patterns, [illegible] material and finish. Being [illegible] we can sell as low as the lowest and guarantee entire satisfaction. Our stock consists of the following latest styles of Spring Goods, just received, viz: Elegant SPRING OVERCOATS, all shades and qualities; Business Suits in great variety; Fine Dress Suits, both black and fancy; Rich and tasty Vest Patterns; Wedding and Party Goods in all the latest styles.
Our stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods is the largest and finest selected of any in the city.
Every week during the year we are in receipt of a fresh supply of these goods from our Eastern house. This stock needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and induce all needing anything in our line to buy at once. "A word to the wise is sufficient." No trouble to show our goods. Call and examine for yourself before investing elsewhere. "The traveling public are cordially invited to give us a call." ap1 dodim



**Louisville Billiard Table Manufactory,**
Office No. 134 West Jefferson St.,
(IN UNITED STATES HOTEL.)
**A. H. STEIN, Ag't.**
For Phelan & Collender's Standard American Billiard Tables and Cushions. Old tables repaired and altered into smaller sizes, & cloth for carom. A full stock of Billiard goods always on hand. [illegible]

ROBT. ATWOOD. S. SMITH NICHOLAS.
**Insurance Agency Office,**
**ATWOOD & NICHOLAS,**
111 West Main st., Louisville, Ky.
**Union Insurance Company of Louisville, Fire & Marine.**
CAPITAL AND ASSETS $135,000.
D. S. BENEDICT, President. ROBT. ATWOOD, Secretary.
Franklin Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Capital and Assets [illegible]
Pacific Insurance Company, [illegible]
International Insurance Company, New York, [illegible]
Independent Insurance Company, Boston, [illegible]
Enterprise Insurance Company, Cincinnati, [illegible]
mh8 dlm

**AUCTION SALES.**
BY THOS. PEARSON & S. G. HENRY & CO.
**LOTS ON SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS,**
AT AUCTION.
ON THURSDAY, April 13, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell the following-described property:
50x200 west side of Second st., bet. Kentucky and St. Catherine.
60x200 east side of Third st., bet. Weissinger and Magnolia avenues.
175x190 west side of Third st., near Magnolia ave.
300x200 west side of Third st., bet. St. Catherine and Oak.
100x180 east side of Fourth st., bet. St. Catherine and Oak.
58 feet west side of Fourth st., bet Kentucky and St. Catherine, extending westwardly to Fifth st.
100x150 east side of Fourth st., bet. Kentucky and St. Catherine.
The above property is well located, very desirable for building sites, and will be sold on easy terms. The sale will commence on Third street, near Magnolia avenue.
THOS. PEARSON & S. G. HENRY & CO. ap8 dtd

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
Large Special and Peremptory Sale of Louisville Gas Company Stock, Bank Stocks, and Railroad Stocks
AT AUCTION.
By order of E. Bustard, Esq., Executor of Margaret Bustard, deceased.
ON THURSDAY MORNING, April 20, at 10 o'clk, at auction-rooms, No. 233 Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel, we will sell, to the highest bidder, for cash—
1,667 shares Louisville Gas Co. Stock;
717 shares Bank of Kentucky Stock;
429 shares Bank of Louisville Stock;
886¼ shares Louisville and Frankfort R. R. Stock;
52 shares Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington R. R. (preferred) Stock;
138 shares Louisville and Nashville R. R. Stock;
7½ shares Shelbyville and Louisville Turnpike Road Co. Stock;
2 sha. of Bardstown and Louisville Turnpike Road Co. Stock;
38 shares Mechanics' Bank Stock.
ap8 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

**BY MEDDIS & COURTNEY.**
Desirable Business Property, Situated north side Jefferson st., bet. Brook & Floyd,
AT AUCTION.
ON SATURDAY, April 15, at 4 p. m., on the premises, north side Jefferson, between Brook and Floyd, we will sell two very desirable Lots of 25¼ feet front each by 210 feet deep, with very comfortable Cottage House on each lot. Jefferson street bids fair to be the great retail street of the city, and property so favorably located as the above will, in time, become very valuable.
Terms easy. S. S. MEDDIS, R. H. COURTNEY, Auctioneers.

**BY MEDDIS & COURTNEY.**
Elegant Main-street Property
AT AUCTION.
ON TUESDAY, April 18, 1871, at 4 p. m., we will sell, on the premises, situated on the northeast corner of Fifteenth and Main streets, one of the most valuable unimproved pieces of property in Louisville. This property is but a few feet from the great railway center of the city, and must in a very short time be of immense value. The lot is 90 feet on Main by 193 deep to a 20-foot alley. Terms at sale. MEDDIS & COURTNEY, Auctioneers.

**BY MEDDIS & COURTNEY.**
Splendid Market-street Property
AT AUCTION.
ON THURSDAY, April 20, 1871, at 3 p. m., on the premises, we will sell the following splendid Business Property viz:
165x119 to a 10-foot alley northwest corner of Jackson and Market: also 84x105 west side Jackson street, between Main and Market.
This is the most desirable unimproved business property in the city, and is also the most admirable location that can be found upon which to build a private market-house, an enterprise that, at no distant day, will be required by the removal of the present Preston-street market—an event that is certain to result from the proceedings now before the City Council in relation thereto. The property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers or in bulk.
Terms at sale. S. S. MEDDIS, R. H. COURTNEY, Auctioneers.

**PUBLIC SALES.**
PUBLIC SALE OF
**Beautiful Suburban Property.**
THE undersigned, real estate agents, will, on Thursday, the 20th day of April, 1871, expose to public sale, on the premises, at 2 o'clock p. m., the beautiful suburban residence of WILLIAM F. CAMPBELL, with thirty acres of choice land. Said residence and land is within one half mile of the town of Shelbyville, and immediately on the Shelbyville and Eminence turnpike, and in full view of the town of Shelbyville. The house is of modern style, of five rooms, and one of the prettiest houses in Shelby county, kitchen attached, smoke house, stables, hen-house, and, in fact, every out-house necessary to comfort and convenience, with a beautiful lawn in front of some five or six acres, with a beautiful stream of water passing through the land between the dwelling and the turnpike road. Said property is within five minutes' walk of all the schools in Shelbyville, both male and female. Said property is to be sold without reserve, and those desiring cheap, beautiful, and healthy property cannot better themselves in Kentucky.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
NEEL & BALLARD, Real Estate Agents. ap8 deod6

**PUBLIC SALE**
Of Personal Property Belonging to the Estate of John Gilbert, Deceased.
BY order of the Jefferson County Court and as curator of the estate of John Gilbert, deceased, I will sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of John Gilbert, in Butchertown, in this city, No. 547 Main street, on the 11th day of April, 1871, the household and kitchen furniture and some other small items of personal property, and also one mare and a new buggy belonging to the estate of said decedent.
Terms—All sums for $20 and under, cash; all sums over $20 will be sold on a credit of 3 months. Bonds, with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale, and negotiable and payable at the Branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, will be required of the purchasers. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock p. m.
ap8 d4tnSu BENRY GILBERT, Curator.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.
**Great Sale of New Furniture.**
BY an order from the District Court of the United States for the Kentucky District, I will sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, in lots to suit purchasers, at No. 11 Market street, between First and Brook streets, Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday, April 12, 1871, the complete stock of furniture belonging to the estate of M. Stone, bankrupt.
The attention of dealers is especially invited to this sale of new and desirable furniture.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal. ap8 d5 SaSu&We

Sheriff's Sale.
John Lauth, plaintiff, vs. Marks & Bensinger, defendants. Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Execution No. 7,336.
I WILL expose to public sale, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., on
SATURDAY, APRIL 8th, 1871,
Nine billiard-tables, 1 silver-mounted show-case lot watches, rings, silverware, &c.
Levied upon as the property of Marks & Bensinger, to satisfy execution No. 7,336, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of John Lauth against Marks & Bensinger.
Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. ap8 d3 J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.
BY virtue of order of sale, which issued from the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, at Louisville, on the 27th day of March last, in favor of Stephen E. Jones, assignee of E. D. Tyler, bankrupt, and against Ignatz and Adolphus Wooiner, the undersigned will, on the 24th of April instant, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson, for cash in hand, the following-described property, to-wit: Beginning at Wm. Roberts' original corner, on the bank of the Ohio river (a hackberry tree was the corner; it is now substituted by a stone), a short distance above the mouth of Spring creek; thence south 55 east 11 1-10 poles to a stake; thence south 31¼ east to the intersection of First cross street on said Roberts' plat of Concordia; thence with said street to corner of lot 15; thence along the back lines of lots Nos. 15, 13, 11, and two hundred and forty (240) feet to the corner of lots 9 and 5; thence along the back lines of lots 5 and 7 to the lower back corner of lot No. 7 one hundred (100) feet to the lower front corner thereof; thence down the bank of Ohio river to the beginning, containing six acres, more or less.
Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock of the above-named day.
Dated April 3d, 1871. E. H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal Ky. District. ap4 d5

ESTABLISHED 1853.
**JOSEPH BECKHAUS,**
1,204 Frankford Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE PHILADELPHIA.
Manufacturer of FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES Exclusively First-Class
**CARRIAGES!**
NEWEST STYLES.
CLARENCES, Landaus, Landaulets, Close-coaches, Shifting-top Coaches, Coupé Rockaways, Phaetons, Rockaways, Hearses, &c., suitable for Private Family and Public use. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country. Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. mh18 d3me&Su

**LOST.**
LOST—NOTE—For $500, given to Jno. Freund by Tandy & Tandy, with R. B. Thomas as security, payable 12 days after date. All persons are warned not to trade for said note. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to TANDY & TANDY, Eminence, Ky. ap8 d3

**MARSHAL'S SALES.**
Marshal's Sale.
Michael Billings against George Dreisbach. } In Chancery, No. 22,495.
St. John's German Evangelical Church against M. Billings. } In Chancery, No. 23,390.
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, the following-described property, viz:
A lot of ground and improvements thereon, in the city of Louisville, beginning on the north side of Main street 165 feet east of Hancock street; thence eastwardly 25 feet and 8 inches; thence at right angles northwardly 204 feet to Washington street westwardly 25 feet 8 inches; thence southwardly at right angles 204 feet to the beginning, being the same conveyed to Billings and Dreisbach by the Commissioner of this Court in the case of Hobbs vs. Kuntz's Heirs, No. 11,983.
Also a lot of land and the improvements thereon, in the city of Louisville, beginning on Water street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, at a point where the westerly line of a lot of land formerly owned by Sidney Smith intersects the Water-street line, and running thence westwardly 40 feet to the land heretofore conveyed by said Billings & Dreisbach to one Gallagher, and extending back southwardly 40 feet wide, 135 feet to the brewery line, being the easterly 40 feet front by 135 feet deep of the land conveyed by the Commissioner of this Court in the case of John Cochran & sons vs. James Stewart, No. 15,309, to Billings & Dreisbach. See deed book 120, page 289, Jefferson County Court Clerk's office.
A leasehold estate under a lease from Charles T. Brambach for 20 years from the 1st day of February, 1865, in a lot and its improvements in the city of Louisville, beginning on the south side of Congress street 80 feet east of Bigvenue street, thence east with Congress street 25 feet and extending back southwardly of the same width 75 feet, purchased by Billings & Dreisbach in case of Fred. Volkmar vs. Leopold Jacke, No. 20,853, in this Court.
The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. ap5 d5

Marshal's Sale.
Ray & Connell against F. Greiner and wife. } In Chancery, No. 24,153.
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property described property, to-wit:
The following-described lot and the improvements thereon, situated in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the south side of Walnut street, between Shelby and Campbell streets, and bounded as follows, viz: One lot beginning at a point 148 feet east of the intersection of Walnut and Shelby streets; thence east with the south side of Walnut 30 feet; thence southwardly same width and parallel with Shelby street, 165 feet. The other lot is on the south side of Walnut street, between Shelby and Campbell streets, beginning at a point 148 feet from the intersection of Walnut and Shelby streets; thence eastwardly with the south side of Walnut street 22 feet; thence southwardly with straight angles with Walnut and parallel with Shelby street 165 feet.
This sale will be made subject to two lien notes, held by W. W. Hallaes, for $1,000 each, one due August 18th, 1871, the other February 18th, 1872, each bearing interest from the 18th of August, 1870.
The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. ap5 d5

Marshal's Sale.
Thomas C. Latham against Aiken Vincent, &c. } In Chancery, No 22,962.
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following-described property, to-wit:
A certain lot or tract of land, and the improvements thereon, lying and being in the city of Louisville, Ky., and being Lot No. 4, in Geiger's Addition to the city of Louisville, and extends 155 feet along Fulton street, in said addition, and extends back from Fulton street the same width 210 feet, being the same conveyed by Guy C. Hinn and wife to the said Ann Clark and others. The interest of Mrs. Crumbacker, being one-fourth of the proceeds, shall not be paid by the purchaser, but shall remain a lien on the property, bearing interest until she shall become capable in law of receiving her share, or until her husband shall give bond as required by law.
The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. ap5 d5

Marshal's Sale.
Lockwood Bros. & Co., against Benjamin F. Johnston, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,696.
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, situated in the county of Jefferson, in the State of Kentucky, and near the city of Louisville, described as follows, viz: Lots Nos. 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, and 35 as designated on the plat made by order of the Louisville Chancery Court for the partition of certain lands, between Emma and Edith and Evan W. Merriwether, deceased, and George Weisinger and Thomas S. Rudd, on file in said court in case No. 21,118.
The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. ap5 d5

Marshal's Sale.
Susan Anger against John Donahue's Adm'r. } In Chancery, No. 23,347.
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville and State of Kentucky commencing on the east side of Jackson street 125 feet from the corner of Lampton and Jackson streets, thence southwardly 25¼ feet front on Jackson street, thence eastwardly 100 feet to an alley, thence northwardly 25¼ feet, and thence westwardly 150 feet to the beginning.
The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. ap5 d5

Marshal's Sale.
Elias Huffman, Committee, &c., against James F. Allison, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,989.
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:
Fourth portion of the land of James F. Allison, known as the Karney tract, and lying in Jefferson county, Ky., north of the road leading from the mouth of Harrod's creek to Middletown.
The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. ap5 d5

Marshal's Sale.
E. Merriwether, &c., against Weisiger & Rudd. } In Chancery, No. 23,110.
BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1871,
about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credits of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, the following-described property, to-wit:
Lots Nos. 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 25, 27, 29, 39, 41, 43, 49, 50, 51, 57, 58, 64, 65, 77, 78, and 79, as laid down on a plat or map filed in this case.
The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court. L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies. ap5 d5

**H. PARKER & CO.,**
(Successors to Parker & Sleeper,)
Importers, Manufacturers of, & Dealers in
**VENEERS**
Of Foreign and Native Woods.
Spanish Cedar for Cigar Boxes constantly on hand. Salesroom and Factory, 10, 12, 14 Travers, 133, 135, 137 Portland street, Boston, Mass. Send for circular and price list. Highest market price paid for fancy woods. [illegible]

**PIANOS.**
J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.
**HINZEN & ROSEN,**
**PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,**
Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.
An assortment of good second-hand Pianofortes for sale or rent very cheap. Will [illegible] and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. [illegible]

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—Ten Cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

**WANTED.**
WANTED—YOUNG MEN—Of energy and business tact, to canvass for the sale of articles of new invention and merit. A liberal commission allowed. Apply to DOW, BORIE & CO., 93 West Main st. ap8 d3
WANTED—A PARTNER—With $200, in a business that is certain to pay at least from $5 to $8 per day. Address, stating a place of meeting, R. T. S., at this office.
WANTED—DESK—A second-hand double standing office desk. Address Box 64, Postoffice. ap8 d2
WANTED—CARRIAGE TRIMMER—To go a short distance in the country. Apply to J. F. STONE & SONS, No. 8 East Main street. ap8 dod3
WANTED—CARRIAGE TRIMMERS—Immediately, one or two good carriage trimmers. Those accustomed to railroad coach work preferred. OHIO FALLS CAR CO., Jeffersonville, Ind. ap8 d4
WANTED—A HOME—By a first-class washer and ironer. Can come well recommended. Address M. E., Courier-Journal office. ap7 d2
WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE—Of 5 to 6 rooms, in a good location, by a prompt-paying tenant. Address X., this office. ap7 d2
WANTED—GOOD DRESS-MAKERS—Immediately, and several apprentices. Call at 119 Center street. ap5 d3
WANTED—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—At 432 Fourth street, beyond Breckinridge. White girl. ap5 d3
WANTED—A WOMAN—To cook, wash, and iron for a small family, at No. 363 West Chestnut street. ap5 d3
WANTED—BOARDERS—By the day. Apply at 313 West Chestnut st. ap5 d6
WANTED—GOOD GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., to get good girls at once. All respectable females find places free. MILLER & CO., Agents. no11 tf

**WANTED—AGENTS.**
WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $250 a month—Address C. Bowman & Co., 436 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa. mh11 d&wim

**FOR SALE—CITY.**
FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS—Centrally located—25 by 200 feet deep to an alley 20 feet wide, on the west side of First street, near Breckinridge; 150 by 200 feet on the northeast corner of Brook and Caldwell streets, to an alley 16 feet wide; lot 50 by 125 feet on the west side of First street, near Caldwell, to an alley 8 feet wide. These lots will be subdivided to suit purchasers and sold on favorable terms. Apply to R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Main street, near Sixth. ap8 d3*
FOR SALE—A DWELLING—On High street, near Seventeenth, containing 8 rooms, besides 2 rooms suitable for linen and bath rooms, also large pantry. Lot 33x200 feet long, well set in shrubbery and fruit trees, also a large grape arbor heavily laden with vines. Terms—One-half cash; balance in 1 and 2 years. For further particulars apply on the premises, to JAS. NEVIN. ap8 d3*
FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—On long credit, or for lease for a term of years, a desirable three-story brick residence with all modern conveniences. Apply to N. B. GANTT, No. 7½ West Market st. ap8 d3*
FOR SALE—COTTAGES—On First street, between College and Breckinridge. Cottage on Twelfth street between Broadway and Maple. Apply to R. WARREN, 107 Third street.
FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT—On easy terms, a fine lot, 10x200, with 6 room frame cottage and plenty of choice fruit and shrubbery. Apply at Fifth and Oak sts. ap8 d3*
FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS—On Preston, Floyd, Park Place, Third, Fourth, and Fifth sts. Apply to R. WARREN, 107 Third st.
FOR SALE—CHOICE, FRESH COW and CALF—Apply at No. 390 Madison street, corner Twelfth street.
FOR SALE—DESIRABLE FOURTH-STREET RESIDENCE—I am authorized to offer Dr. Bayless' residence for sale on favorable terms. The lot is 60 feet front by 200 feet deep. The house is commodious and in excellent order, with all modern conveniences. There are ample accommodations for servants, stabling, &c., and the lot has a great deal of choice shrubbery and excellent fruit. By applying to me, at Henning & Speed's, I will show the property at any time. S. J. BOGGS. ap8 d5*
FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Wishing to give my whole attention to my laboratory, I will sell the drug store on the corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts. (and lease on stand) on liberal terms to a good business man. [illegible] Apply at Laboratory, 41 Bullitt street, to J. W. SEATON. ap7 d[illegible]
FOR SALE—STOCK—$1,250 Mississippi Valley Life Insurance Company stock. For terms apply at 145 Main st. THOS. & WM. MAIZE. ap5 d10
FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND LOTS—My residence, northwest corner of Brook and College streets, lot 110x130 feet, two-story brick with ell; also lot on north-west corner of College and Floyd streets, 65x130 feet; and a lot on northeast corner Brook and Breckinridge streets, 110x130 feet. Inquire at CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS' 103½ Fourth street. mh18 dtf
FOR SALE—ENGINES AND SHAFTS—Two steamboat engines and two wrought iron shafts, complete and in good order, 16 inches in diameter and 5 feet 9 inches stroke. For particulars apply to RYAN & BRO., Vicksburg, Miss. mh23 d30tSu
FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street, on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth; on Madison street, between Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets. Inquire at Graves & Son's Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15 dtf
FOR SALE—ENGINE AND BOILER—Nearly new, and six-horse power. It is in complete running order, and will be sold cheap on account of being too small for my present increased manufacturing capacity. The engine can be seen in motion at any time by calling at the Kentucky Malt House, Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets. JOHN ANGELN. mh15 dtf

**FOR SALE—COUNTRY.**
FOR SALE—LAND—38 acres rich land, 3 miles from Jeffersonville, on the Charlestown turnpike, will be sold very cheap. Apply to R. WARREN, 107 Third st.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FRUIT FARM—34 acres, 2½ miles from New Albany. Apply to R. WARREN, 107 Third.
FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE—At Eminence, Ky., containing eight rooms, besides hall and porches; also kitchen, laundry, dairy, servants' room, [illegible] stable, carriage-house, &c., and five acres of ground. The house is new and newly furnished. Will sell with or without furniture. Apply to D. H. FILLE, Eminence, Ky., or to WARFIELD & FILLE, 96 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. ap8 deod6*
FOR SALE—LAND—60 acres of fine, well-watered land, a portion of the farm lately owned by L. P. Vaughn, deceased, situated on Fern creek, and on the east side of the Bardstown or Newberg road, nine miles from Louisville, Ky. BUCHANAN & ROGERS, No. 139 Jefferson street, below Fourth.
FOR SALE—AN ILLINOIS FARM—For $7,500, containing 340 acres—245 prairie, 95 timber. It is three and a half miles from Clay City on the Ohio and Mississippi R. R. It is one of the best stock farms in the county. It has a frame dwelling of 4 rooms, gallery front and back, ice house, smoke house, 1,000 peach and 300 apple trees, all bearing. It is divided into four fields, garden, lawn, &c. For further information address me, at Lancaster, Ky., Mr. C. C. Turner, who is on the farm, will show it. ELIAS FISHER. ap5 d10
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For city property, a beautiful country residence near O'Bannon's Station. My country place near O'Bannon's Depot, 14 miles from Louisville, on the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati railroad. The house is a new and elegant brick, containing nine large rooms, besides kitchen, wash-room, large pantry, three attic rooms, plastered and finished off, and coal-house. The outside buildings are in good order, and consist of servants' rooms, barn-house, ice-house, full of ice; the best barn, stables and cow-sheds in the State. The place contains forty and a quarter acres. It has a large and fine orchard just in the prime, and a most excellent vegetable garden.
The yard is tastefully laid off with shrubbery, evergreens, &c. Leaded pipes convey water from a spring to the house and stables. There are also two large cisterns—one in the kitchen and the other near the door.
For terms, apply to Besson Ormsby, on Jefferson, near Fifth, at Charles U. Shreve's office, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., or to S. S. Meddis, at his office, No. 180 Main street.

**FOR RENT.**
FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE—A new two-story and attic brick house, on Eighth street, between Magazine and Broadway, west side, containing 10 rooms, with gas and water attachments. For terms apply to WM. LINDSAY, at Boone Tobacco Warehouse. ap8 d3*
FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—At 348 Campbell street, suitable for a small family or single gentlemen. If desired can have a kitchen.
FOR RENT—A LARGE, BRICK DWELLING—On Washington street; 11 rooms, water and gas. Apply to R. WARREN, 107 Third street.
FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—The four-story brick store house No. 71 Third street, between Main and Market, at present occupied by J. L. Anderson. Possession given April 10. WARFIELD & FILLE, 96 Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth. ap8 d3
FOR RENT—THE STOREHOUSE—On Main, between Fourth and Bullitt streets, at present occupied by Hodgson. Possession given the 10th inst. HENNING & SPEED. ap5 d3*
FOR RENT—GROCERY STORE—The very desirable grocery store on Fourth street, between Green and Walnut streets, now occupied by Wm. G. Webb. Possession given 1st May. For terms, &c., inquire of J. M. BOGGS, Agent for Central Market Company. ap5 d3*
FOR RENT—ROOM—A nicely furnished front room. Apply at 141 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side. ap5 d3*
FOR RENT—Second and third stories over our store, Fourth street, between Main and Market, a very desirable stand for mechanical or manufacturing purposes. McGILL & WALSH. mh31 d10
FOR RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE BANKING ROOM—On the corner of Seventh and Main streets, now occupied by the German Bank and Insurance Company. Possession given the 1st of May. Also the fine front office over the Falls City Tobacco Bank, and two other offices in same building. Apply to J. MONKS & COBB, 287 Main st. mh31 dtf
FOR RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR of the best store on Main street, size 25x197, with water, gas, and good vault; also a Warehouse on Sixth street with the same convenience. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 64 Fourth street. mh3 dtf
FOR RENT—ROOM—At People's Bank of Kentucky, corner Second and Main sts. J. H. HUBER, Cashier.
FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICE—Room on second floor of building occupied by Louisville Ins. and Banking Company. Inquire of THEO. HARRIS, President. dc28 dtf

**BOARDING.**
BOARDING—A pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. References given and required. Apply at 156 Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth. ap7 d3*SaSu&Tu*
BOARDING—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with good board, can be had at 179 Fourth street, near Central Market. ap7 d3
BOARDING—2 handsomely furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wife. Also two nicely furnished rooms for single gentlemen. First-class board, at 263 Walnut street, first door below Seventh street, north side. ap5 d3*
BOARDING—A nice front parlor at 161 Seventh street.

**STRAYED.**
STRAYED—TWO HORSES—On Monday afternoon, from my pasture, on the Beargrass road, beyond Butchertown, a bay mare, about fourteen hands high, has a star on forehead, short mane, and is about seven years old. Also a sorrel horse, about fifteen hands high, is three years old, and has a long tail. $10 reward will be paid for their return to JOSEPH SCHWAB, at his glue factory. ap8 d3
STRAYED—2 RED MILCH COWS—One a very large, light red, with tip of one horn broken off, and spotted face; the other dark red, or brindle. Both without horns and muzzled. A liberal reward will be paid for returning them to 377 Jefferson street between Seventh and Eighth sts. ap7 d4*